

Grimly, Russians Prepare to Vote

Yeltsin Victory in Republic For Presidency Uncertain

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MAGADAN, U.S.S.R.—In this city on the Pacific coast, which under Stalin was the gateway to the cruellest labor camps of Gulag, former prisoners and prison guards are among the millions in the Russian republic preparing to vote Wednesday for a president.

"We have had leaders imposed on us since the time of Ivan the Terrible," said Arnold Yaremko, founder of Magadan's first independent political group, Democratic Initiative. "Finally, Russians have a chance to vote."

Whoever wins will be the first popularly elected president in Russia's 1,000-year history.

There is something bracing about standing near a building that was once a labor camp barracks and listening to sidewalk political arguments that in spirit, if not in content, sound like election-year debates on the street corners of any democracy.

"The point is to get rid of the Communists in Russia once and for all," said Tamara Karpova, a housewife.

"My father was a party member, my husband is a party member and that is how I will vote. The rest are all adventurists," shot back her friend, Svetlana Mureshkina.

The winner of the Russian republic's six-man race will rule over a territory of almost incomprehensible scope. Magadan is eight time zones and 4,000 miles (6,500 kilometers) to the east of Moscow.

Although President Mikhail S. Gorbachev will, for now, remain the Soviet Union's dominant national leader, the popular election of a president for the Russian republic, the largest of the 15 in the Soviet Union, will be an important step toward decentralization.

Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian leader who quit the Communist Party last year, is the clear favorite. But there is a good chance that Mr. Yeltsin will not get the necessary 50 percent in the first round of voting

and will face a second round two weeks later against his runner-up.

The liberal Rossiyskaya Gazeta said this week that among 3,260 people polled in 56 cities and villages, Mr. Yeltsin could expect 49.5 percent of the vote.

Two Communist Party candidates, former Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and the former interior minister, Vadim V. Bakatin, are aiming for a second round.

With the party now out of power in the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, and in Georgia, Armenia and Moldova, and barely hanging on in the Ukraine, this race is an uphill and probably futile attempt by the party to present itself as a force for change.

In Magadan, the party candidates are counting on the traditional ability of official newspapers and local apparatchiks to get out the vote of their constituencies: the military, veterans, party members, bureaucrats with something to lose in a new order.

The local party organ, Magadanskaya Pravda, has been publishing a steady stream of articles painting Mr. Yeltsin as a dangerous radical and Mr. Ryzhkov as the voice of "justice, honesty and order."

Boris Sulim, a former camp guard and now a Communist Party bureaucrat in the nearby village of Palatka, said the local party committee "never even discussed supporting Yeltsin" and limited their debate to Mr. Ryzhkov and Mr. Bakatin. In the end, they went with the better-known of the two: Mr. Ryzhkov.

"But to be honest, our influence is weakening all the time," Mr. Sulim said. "We lost 35 percent of our local party membership in 1990 alone."

Here and elsewhere in Russia, Mr. Yeltsin has strong support among the young, among factory workers, miners and professionals. He is popular in liberal dailies and

Ticker Tape and Kisses at New York Victory Parade



An exuberant spectator welcoming a Desert Storm veteran to New York on Monday after breaking through police lines during a Gulf war celebration. Lower Broadway's "Canyon of Heroes," where Lindbergh, Eisenhower, MacArthur and soldiers from three other wars were honored, was awash in a million yellow ribbons, 12 million pounds of confetti and 200 miles of ticker tape. Police officials estimated that several million people were lining the streets or watching from skyscrapers.

In Gulf War, U.S. Services Also Fought Rivalry

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—As U.S. strategists laid plans last fall for war against Iraq, the air force was so distrustful of the navy's Tomahawk cruise missile that planners deleted it from the list of weapons for use against Iraqi targets.

When the navy prevailed and got the sea-launched missiles included in the war plan, the air force remained so skeptical of their accuracy that in one case it assigned as many as 30 missiles to hit a Scud missile-assembly facility, according to a senior navy official.

The navy now reports the missiles struck 85 percent of their targets, and naval authorities say initial uncertainty over the Tomahawk forced them to fire up to twice as many of the \$1.75 million weapons as they needed—costing an extra \$245 million.

While the U.S. military has labored successfully in recent years—under the mandate of federal law—to overcome service rivalries and improve both wartime and

peacetime coordination among the army, air force, navy and Marine Corps, the Gulf war exposed continued shortcomings from war planning to intelligence gathering.

Military commanders say cooperation among the services has improved vastly since the muddled invasion of Grenada in 1983. They say the services are using the experiences of the Gulf war to focus on deficiencies that slowed operations and could have resulted in serious problems against a more aggressive enemy.

Among those deficiencies:

- The air force could not transmit bombing target lists to navy pilots aboard ships in the Red Sea and the Gulf because of incompatible communications links. As a result, navy officers had to hand-carry from Riyadh to ships at sea the computer disks containing each day's list of targets.
- The navy discovered it had problems communicating with other services and allied nations, as well as among its own battle groups, because the service does not regularly

practice large-scale war games with more than two or three aircraft carriers. With six carrier battle groups operating around the Arabian Peninsula during the war, the navy scrambled to organize command and control lines.

• U.S. intelligence-gathering operations were so cumbersome and compartmentalized among agencies that commanders in the field frequently could not obtain timely intelligence to prepare for operations. "We all said that one of the things we need to improve is real-time tactical intelligence and the ability to distribute it," Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, chief of naval operations, said in an interview.

As the Defense Department begins its most dramatic restructuring of the armed forces in decades, the services are in tough competition for declining dollars. While such budget rivalries are hardly new, the Gulf war is being used

See GULF, Page 4

Soviet Summit Unlikely Until July, U.S. Asserts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON—A Moscow summit meeting between Presidents George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev is unlikely before late July because of difficulties in wrapping up a treaty to reduce long-range nuclear missiles, the White House announced Monday.

"As we move through the calendar year, the likelihood of June becomes more distant," Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said. "July looks more likely."

Settlement of a U.S.-Soviet dispute over a treaty reducing conventional forces in Europe cleared one major hurdle to a Bush-Gorbachev meeting. But both sides also hope to have a strategic-arms treaty in time for the meeting.

Asked why START negotiations could not be completed by late June or early July, the original target date, Mr. Fitzwater said: "I think what's happened is that both sides' negotiators have taken a look and realized there are difficult problems that are going to take a little more time."

"We still want a summit," he added. "We want a START agreement. We're working toward that end."

Mr. Fitzwater said the delay in reaching a strategic-arms accord would not directly affect pending economic issues, including Mr. Gorbachev's request for \$1.5 billion in additional grain credits.

Asked when Mr. Bush's decision on that would come, he replied: "I just can't say. We see closer. Obviously we want to do it before the summit, so clearly, we're shooting for the next one, two, three or four weeks."

Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan said in Berlin last week that the Soviet Union had been

deemed creditworthy and that a U.S. announcement was anticipated soon.

Mr. Gorbachev is expected to be invited to plead his case for extensive help before the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial nations in mid-July. Mr. Fitzwater said that the summit meeting would not be tied to that London meeting.

Mr. Fitzwater also said that Mr. Bush had too many other events in July to allow him to go to Moscow before then. The president is planning a cross-country trip to military bases on the Fourth of July, and he intends to spend four days in Greece and Turkey after the G-7 meeting in London.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the Soviet foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, failed to resolve differences over the arms treaty at a meeting in Geneva on Friday.

Mr. Fitzwater said, "I think both sides realized there was going to be some hard negotiating that would have to take place."

"We're talking here about a treaty that's some 450 pages long," he said. "We're talking about as many as 100 outstanding points still to be resolved. We're talking about two or three basic philosophical issues that are major and will require discussion."

Two groups of Soviet experts were heading for Geneva to help iron out technical problems still in the way of the arms-reduction agreement. Working under ministerial supervision, they will discuss the phrasing of the treaty and missile telemetry.

Other difficulties include definition of new types of ballistic missiles and the number of warheads that missiles can carry, according to a Soviet spokesman.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Europeans Tune In to a New Wave of Television

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The European television industry, breaking increasingly out of national boundaries, is headed for a major transformation that will favor the big cash-rich broadcasters and at the same time give the viewer much greater choice.

Industry executives and analysts say that the current deregulation of the industry will accelerate as satellite technology undermines national rules by beaming programs wide-

ly, and new European Community directives open up local markets.

The more open broadcasting environment will accentuate the shakeout in commercial television, leading to dominance of the industry by shifting shareholder alliances. As for traditional public television networks, pressure on their finances will intensify as the battle for viewers with the growing commercial sector heats up.

"We are in a period of consolidation and realignment for the industry," said Alexander Hungate, media analyst at Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc. in London. He said that mergers and acquisitions in the European industry had increased by 96 percent in 1990 over 1989 to a value of \$10 billion, 50 percent of the worldwide total. During the same period, the M & A market in all industry shrank by 31 percent.

Maintaining that the trend was being sustained this year as well, Mr. Hungate predicted that "over the next two years, the significant players who will survive over the long term should begin to emerge."

Only a handful of commercial television broadcasters have yet broken even in a single 12-month period, and pressures to spend more on programming to ward off competition have delayed the prospect of profitability for many. In 1990, commercial TV companies added at least £1 billion (\$1.7 billion) to the huge sums invested and largely written off in recent years.

Last year's merger between Rupert Murdoch's Sky Television and the short-lived British Satellite Broadcasting created a group, British Sky Broadcasting, that was losing £10 million a week at the end of 1990. BSB's major shareholder, Mr. Murdoch's News International, was forced into a restructuring partly as a result of its TV venture.

Late in May, the British retailer W. H. Smith PLC succumbed to financial pressure and sold its WHSTV network to a French-American consortium. A month earlier, the European all-sports network Eurosport went off the air temporarily because of a mix of

See TV, Page 13

Kiosk

U.K. Aide Optimistic on Hostages

BEIRUT (AP)—Douglas Hogg, chief aide to Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary, said Monday that there were grounds for "careful optimism" about the release of Western hostages.

The White House welcomed Mr. Hogg's visit to Lebanon and said that recent contacts with Syria and Iran might lead to freedom for the 12 Westerners, 6 of whom are American.

General News

Robert Strauss, a Bush nominee, may have to sell many of his financial holdings. Page 2.

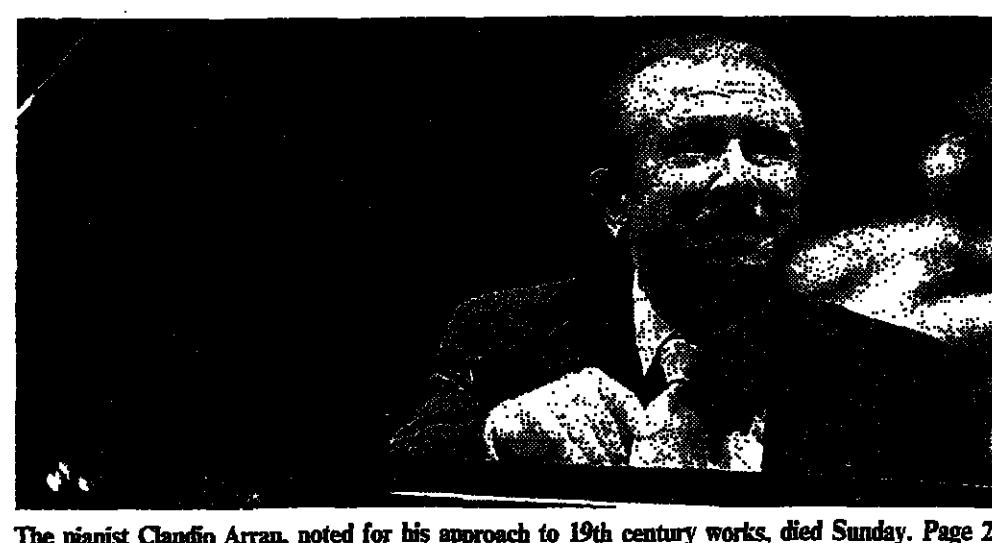
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Business/Finance

Central banks were urged to make controlling inflation their number one goal. Page 9.

Unisys is selling a major subsidiary to a company in Switzerland. Page 9.

Crossword
Weather Page 2.



The pianist Claudio Arrau, noted for his approach to 19th century works, died Sunday. Page 2.

For Good Samaritans in Ulster, 2 Fears: IRA and Police

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON—Northern Ireland—Michael Williams lived with his wife and 8 of their 12 children in a cramped but tidy rowhouse in Bogside, this city's Catholic ghetto.

One afternoon he heard a woman's screams from next door. He went to the nearest telephone and dialed the emergency police number.

But Bogside is not an ordinary community, and the two young gunmen inside the neighbor's house were not ordinary hoodlums. Stemming from the phone call, one is in prison for 10 years, another committed suicide and Mr. Williams, under threat of death from the Irish Republican Army, finds himself in exile.

The episode demonstrates the power that the outlawed IRA wields in its urban strongholds, where people can suddenly find themselves trapped between IRA gunmen and the police.

The two intruders were IRA members who had commandeered the house and a car for an attack on British soldiers. By calling the police, Mr. Williams violated an unwritten law of survival in Bogside.

"Michael Williams was responsible for the capture of an IRA volunteer and IRA materials," said Hugh Brady, a city councilman and member of Sinn Féin, the IRA's legal political wing. "The IRA's position was a reasonable one: He can return home to his family on the same day the captured volunteer can return to his."

More than a year after his banishment, Mr. Williams remains in hiding on the English Channel island of Jersey. "The IRA reckon they're fighting for a cause, but that doesn't justify what they've done to me," he said in a telephone conversation arranged through relatives.

"If I appeared in my own home, I'd be dead tomorrow. That's for trying to help my poor neighbor."

Bogside is a stark landscape of anonymous housing projects and aging tenements. Unemployment among men in projects like Mr. Williams' runs about 50 percent. Houses are small and families large: people age quickly and often die young.

"It is a community created by negativity," wrote David Apter, a Yale social scientist who has studied the area. "Cut off from the mainstream, depressed, oppressed, drawn into its otherness," he said, it is "a nesting place, part sanctuary and part target."

Bogside has a long, bloodstained history of opposition to British rule, and its mainly Protestant police are often viewed as the enemy. Uniformed police seldom enter the area without an escort of soldiers in armored cars bristling with automatic weapons.

With ordinary police work often impossible, many residents have come to rely on the IRA for protection from drug dealers, burglars and car thieves. Some support the movement wholeheartedly, while

others hold it responsible for two decades of conflict and intimidation. No one denies its power.

Mr. Williams was always something of an outsider in Bogside. An English Protestant and an army veteran, he converted to Catholicism when he married 32 years ago and moved here.

He had been on the dole for the last five years after losing his job at a local factory. On that afternoon 14 months ago, he said, he saw two strangers approach the home of his neighbors, the Garrons. There had been a rape in the area not long before, Mr. Williams said, and when he heard Mrs. Garron's screams, he ran to phone the police.

"House-taking" is a common IRA tactic in such communities, and Sinn Féin officials say that Mr. Williams should have gone next door to determine the identity of the intruders before calling the police.

See ULSTER, Page 4

As Angola Vote Nears, Government Has Edge

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola—It will long be debated who won and who lost Angola's 16-year civil war, but most diplomats and political observers here believe that as the nation prepares to hold its first free elections, the leftist government has an edge in the coming campaign.

The peace accord signed in Lisbon on May 31, culminating a year of talks involving Washington and Moscow as well as the warring factions, provides for elections in the second half of 1992.

But the pact gives the Luanda government sweeping powers in the interim, at least for the moment, say analysts examining the document's fine print.

For one thing, the accord says

NEWS ANALYSIS

nothing about the legal framework for elections.

Those details are to be worked out by a political and military commission made up of the Angolan government, rebel representatives, and representatives from the three

See ANGOLA, Page 4

Kuwaitis Forcing Return Of Iraqis

Ejecting Civilians Violates Accord At End of War

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

KUWAIT—Violating an agreement signed by all parties at the end of the Gulf war, the Kuwaiti government has been forcibly repatriating civilian prisoners to Iraq.

At least 600 prisoners, including many Iraqis, are being held in a recently opened jail in the Shuwaik district. More prisoners were seen arriving there in shackles Monday.

About 30 Iraqis were escorted across the border Sunday night.

Most of the prisoners in Shuwaik appear to be Bedouins, stateless Arabs who lived in Kuwait for many years without passports.

They say they are not Iraqis, but the Kuwaiti government disputes this. It is not clear whether sending the Bedouins to Iraq, where they may have relatives, or to other countries is technically a violation of the accord.

Kuwait, Iraq, the United States and the other major coalition part-

ners signed a memorandum of understanding in Riyadh in March that prohibits the forcible repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians.

Many of the deportees hold Iraqi passports, and shipping them across the border is a violation of the Riyadh accord unless they go willingly.

They have not been allowed to meet privately with lawyers or international relief organizations.

The forced repatriations were not discovered until a few days ago. "Somebody must stop this," said a Kuwaiti official, who said he was powerless to do so. "Some of them do not want to go."

Some prisoners have been threatened with expulsion to Iraq but may yet be released, and some have been offered the choice between going to Iraq and going to some other Arab country, according to their family members.

Their names cannot be published, lest the Kuwaitis treat them more harshly.

It appears that international relief and human-rights workers may be able to help at least some of those still at the jail now that their plight has been discovered.

For those who have already been deported, it is too late.

A reporter observed relief workers from the International Committee of the Red Cross visiting the jail Sunday for the first time.

The Red Cross is taking names and interviewing families at its Kuwait headquarters, where the reporter accompanied one of the families.

The Red Cross is prohibited from discussing the cases with anybody but the Kuwaiti government.

The U.S. government has been pressing Kuwait to respect the human rights of its non-Kuwaiti residents.

In a speech two days ago, the U.S. ambassador, Edward W. Gnehm, urged the government not to create new victims among innocents, including Iraqis, some of whom have lived in Kuwait for many years.

Some of the prisoners at the Shuwaik jail have been accused of crimes such as theft, illegal immigration and the use of fake license plates. But it appears that of those deported, none was given a trial.

On Monday, weeping women and grim men who had just visited their family members inside the jail told of the deportations.

They asserted that some prisoners had been tortured by security police before being taken to the jail, which is staffed by the military and managed by the Interior Ministry.

A sobbing woman said: "I have been kissing the feet of the soldiers,

Unconfirmed reports indicated that Iraqi forces had attacked Shuwaik in southern Iraq. Page 2.

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Volcano Forces U.S. to Evacuate Philippine Base

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

MANILA — Nearly 15,000 Americans hurriedly packed their belongings Monday and fled from an erupting volcano in the Philippines that shut down operations at Clark Air Base, one of the largest American military installations outside the United States.

The decision to evacuate the base was made after scientists warned that Mount Pinatubo in the northern Philippines could be on the verge of a catastrophic eruption. No casualties have yet been reported.

The 4,800-foot (1,463-meter) volcano is about 10 miles (16 kilometers) west of the base and 55 miles northwest of Manila.

The air force said about 14,500 military employees and their families joined in the exodus from Clark 50 miles south to sanctuary at the U.S.-run Subic Bay Naval Station.

The Philippines earlier ordered the evacuation of thousands of Filipinos.

[Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said the government might have to evacuate more than 200,000 people from Angeles City, adjacent to the Clark base, if a bigger eruption were to take place. Reuters reported Monday from Manila.]

[Authorities set up evacuation centers in schools in three adjoining provinces and rushed in extra medical teams and supplies to counter increasing cases of respiratory, skin, eye and stomach infections. Clouds of ash contaminated rivers around the erupting volcano, and the Philippines News Agency reported that some evacuation centers had run out of drinking water.]

The American evacuees stuffed their cars with everything from furniture to home computers and pets.

Suitcases and cardboard boxes were hastily tied with cord to trailer tops.

The crush of fleeing vehicles created a mile-long traffic jam on the two-lane highway that links the two American bases, fraying nerves on a day in which temperatures climbed to nearly 100 degrees Fahrenheit (about 38 centigrade).

Because the highway passes through areas where guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army have staged attacks in recent months, U.S. Marines closely patrolled the road while military helicopters hovered above.

About 1,500 air force employees remained behind at Clark to guard the base and to care for communications and other vital equipment, but they, too, were ready to be evacuated if lava flows became more threatening.

"If need be, we'll be moved to a safe area," said Major Robert

McKenzie, chief of protocol for the 13th Air Force, which is stationed at Clark, and one of the officers who volunteered to remain behind. "I don't feel in any jeopardy," he added.

Flipping troops and U.S. guard dogs helped secure the housing area deserted by the evacuees, who left by designated groups Monday as warnings were aired on the Clark TV station.

Aircraft, including C-130 transport planes and helicopters, were flown out of Clark as a precaution. Few planes are actually stationed at the base, which has been the target of air force budget cuts and is now used primarily for logistical support for U.S. forces in the Western Pacific.

Clark and the naval base at Subic Bay are now the subject of lease negotiations between the United States and the Philippines. American officials said they were optimistic that a basing agreement can be reached before the current lease runs out in September.

When, and if, the Americans evacuated from Clark can return depends on the temperament of Mount Pinatubo.

After what scientists said was more than 600 years of dormancy — the last eruption was recorded in 1380 — the volcano returned to life in April and last week belched small amounts of ash and steam.

Molten rock began to pour from the mountain Sunday, creating a cloud of smoke nearly 16,000 feet high and prompting the decision to evacuate Clark.

Scientists said the eruption could be a prelude to a monumental burst sometime in the next several weeks.

At Subic, the thousands of American evacuees were met by a welcoming committee of navy fam-

ilies who had offered to share their homes until the crisis passed.

A civilian spokesman at Subic, Robert Coble, said some of the evacuees might have to be housed temporarily in gymnasiums or other community buildings at Subic.

There was no indication how long the Americans would stay at Subic, but they were ordered to take along important papers and food, water and clothing for three days.

Mr. Coble said he had already opened his house to the family of a public affairs officer from Clark.

Meanwhile in Tokyo, the Kyodo News Service reported that another erupting volcano, Mount Unzen in southern Japan, claimed its 38th victim, and that the police had evacuated more people because of fears of mudslides. Heavy rain has fallen on the mountainside since eruptions last week disgorged tons of ash and rock.



American vehicles stretch bumper to bumper for miles Monday from Clark Base in the Philippines.

Tribal Autonomy for Bangladeshis

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The government said Monday that it would grant limited autonomy to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, a tribal homeland bordering India and Burma and the scene of an insurgency in which more than 2,000 people have died.

At a meeting Sunday headed by Chief Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed, the country's acting president, it was decided "to hand over all local government powers to three hill councils," one official said.

Headed by tribesmen, the councils already enjoy substantial powers over levying taxes, development projects and education.

The government views the councils as a shield against Shanti Ba-

hini rebels fighting for political autonomy for the Hill Tracts. The Shantis took up arms in 1973 after the government rejected their demands.

Soviet Soldiers Agree To Hungarian Cleanup

BUDAPEST — The departure of one of the last Soviet troop units from Hungary will be delayed three days so the soldiers can clean up their camp.

The Soviet demand for compensation for military facilities being left behind and Hungary's insistence that troops pay for environmental damage are major issues at talks that continued Monday.

Somedays I like to be
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'New Paternalism' Of U.S. Welfare

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

MADISON, Wisconsin — In Wisconsin, 806 welfare mothers had their checks docked by an average of \$120 last month, because they or one of their children were truant from school.

In Arkansas, a parent can be fined \$50 for missing a parent-teacher conference, and a student's driver's license can be taken away if he or she drops out of school.

A Kansas state legislator recently introduced a bill that would give a \$500 bonus to welfare mothers who allow themselves to be implanted with the long-lasting birth-control device, Norplant. The measure was soundly defeated.

Back in Wisconsin, which is considered ground zero for what has been labeled "the new paternalism" in welfare policy, Governor Tommy G. Thompson, a Republican, has proposed an \$80-a-month bonus for welfare mothers who get married.

Cash carrots and cash sticks are the new rage in social-policy innovation. They are based on the premise that poverty is caused not by a lack of opportunity but by a deficit of socially acceptable behavior. They aim to improve such behavior by providing economic incentives for change.

They cost next to nothing — which may be one reason that they are sprouting up in deficit-ridden state capitals.

"As long as someone is getting a check from the government," said Mr. Thompson, "they have a concomitant responsibility to work or go to school." His welfare proposals include a 6 percent across-the-board reduction in benefits.

A lot of welfare recipients "don't have the drive" to break a cycle of dependency, he said. "My programs help give them the drive."

But nothing in the skimpy results from the few programs that have been implemented suggests that behavior has been changed, much less the values that motivate people.

Critics say the programs overestimate the potency of economic incentives and underestimate the difficulties that arise when the government tries

to play marriage broker, truant officer and behavior enforcer.

Take for example a 1990 state legislative audit of Learnfare, the 3-year-old Wisconsin program that punishes school truancy by cutting welfare benefits as much as 43 percent. The audit found that 84 percent of the orders to reduce welfare payments had been overturned on administrative appeal.

It will not be clear whether Learnfare has had any effect on school attendance until a federal evaluation is completed later this year, but the anecdotal evidence is not encouraging. In 1987-88, the school year before the program was implemented, the dropout rate in Milwaukee was 10.2 percent. In 1989-90, it was 14.7 percent.

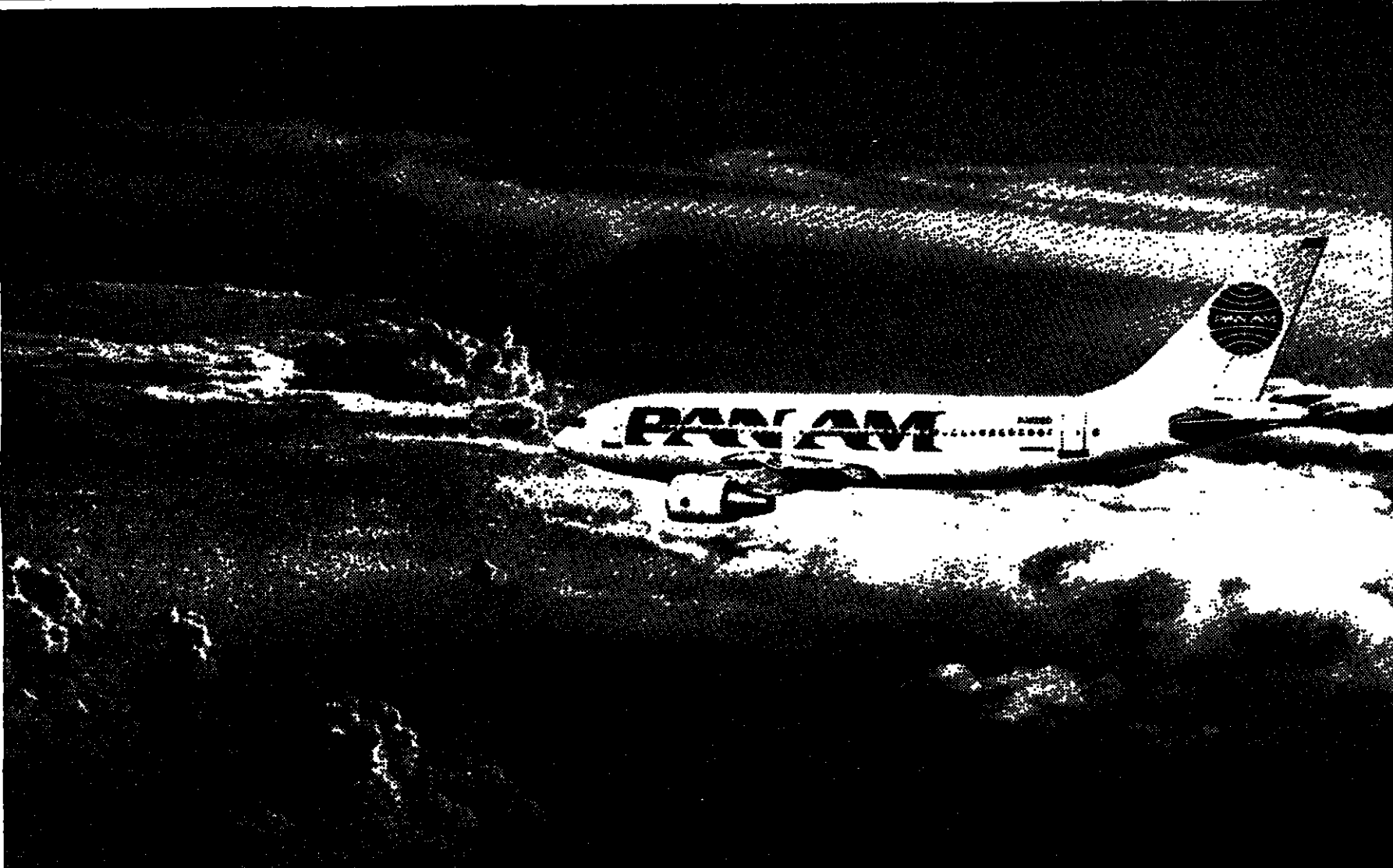
A survey of school administrators near Milwaukee showed that two-thirds of them thought Learnfare had made no difference in attendance rates in their districts.

"Programs like Learnfare are popular because they subscribe to the homiletic wisdom that you will get more of what you reward and less of what you punish," said Theodore Marmor, a political scientist and one of the authors of "America's Misunderstood Welfare State," a book that defends the nation's welfare system.

"But that's the easy part," he said. "Your grandmother knows that. The hard part for public policy is to structure incentives that are actually targeted at the population whose behavior you're trying to change and that have enough legitimacy with that group so they won't trigger some horrible side effects."

"If a kid goes back to school because his mother is screaming at him that she's out \$120 this month," says Amitai Etzioni, a sociology professor at George Washington University, "do you really think that kid is going to study?"

"The problem here," he said, "is that we are sending the wrong moral message. The message cannot be that you have to study because there is an economic penalty looming over you. The message has to be that you should study because it's good for you."



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WAR: Service Rivalries

(Continued from page 1)

to reshape the debates on the future roles and missions of the military services.

The tactical problems and rivalries of the Gulf battlefield have become part of the bruising combat zone of Washington budget wars.

When General Carl E. Vuono took command as army chief of staff four years ago, he and his aides worried that the army would suffer disproportionately large cuts in the planned reshaping of U.S. armed forces. But as a result of the Gulf performance, the commanders are feeling more confident.

"It's a terrible thing to say," said one army official, "but just Cause helped us demonstrate our capability and Desert Shield let us use the whole force." Just Cause was the code name for the 1989 invasion of Panama.

Less sanguine is the navy, whose contributions to the Gulf war were somewhat eclipsed by the other services.

Admiral Kelson concedes the Gulf war was primarily an air and ground campaign, but notes that navy and marine aircraft conducted 23 percent of the air strikes — equivalent to the percentage of total U.S. planes the sea services contributed to the war effort.

Moreover, says the admiral, the navy had to fight a longer war in the Gulf than the other services. Its interdiction efforts in support of a United Nations trade embargo began months before the first air strikes in January, and continue to this day. Navy officials expect to maintain a sizable presence in the region long after the other services have withdrawn.

Nevertheless, the navy is sensitive to perceptions that its role was secondary to that of the army and air force. "We may never learn the extent to which on-scene naval forces influenced Saddam Hussein to stop short of invading Saudi Arabia," concluded a naval review.

Whichever service may have outperformed the others, officials caution that future enemies and conflicts are bound to be different and advise against basing too many plans on how the Gulf war was fought. Many Pentagon officials believe the lessons of the Gulf war will have only limited application to future operations.

Some of the most critical demands of possible future conflicts went untested in the Arabian Peninsula, such as the ability to respond quickly to intense hostility, the capability for landing large numbers of troops and massive amounts of equipment at a site without modern port and airfield facilities, and the ability to wage war against a nation that is being aided overtly by a major power, such as the Soviet Union.

"We did okay in the Persian Gulf because Saddam Hussein stopped at the Saudi border," said a Pentagon official. "You can bet the Saddam Hussein of the world have learned not to give us six months next time."

That particular concern has set off a new race among the services to prove each is the most versatile, flexible force to meet an unexpected future contingency.

The air force has created two special combat wings that, for the first time, would include a mix of fighter, bomber and attack planes that could be dispatched in crises. Until now, tactical wings have had a single type of plane.

The army, with its thousands of tons of armor and hundreds of thousands of combat troops, was hit hardest by the military's limited airlift and airlift capacity.

The Marine Corps, which has spent billions of dollars on amphibious landing operations, conducted no amphibious assaults against Iraq. But it argues that this kind of combat capability should not be abandoned. Fear of an amphibious attack, they note, kept several Iraqi ground divisions diverted toward the sea.

All the services have appeared equally eager to use the Gulf war in sales pitches for more purchases of the kinds of weapons that proved most successful. The air force and navy, for instance, are using memories of the pinpoint strikes by "Stealth" F-117A fighter-bombers to push for continuation of the Stealth B-2 bomber and development of a radar-evading plane for navy carriers.

The services also are assessing a series of issues that will never make headlines but could dramatically affect the lives of troops in future wars. Army officials said they discovered that their World War I-era mail distribution system was a disaster. Many letters moved aimlessly for months.

GULF: Kuwait Repatriates Iraqis

(Continued from page 1)

so that they would let me see my brothers."

Several abject men muttered encouragement to her as they walked past.

There are said to be about 50 women in the jail, although most have been sent to another facility at an unknown location. There are also some children in the jail.

Officers at the jail denied a reporter permission to speak to the prisoners.

Two buses took dozens of the prisoners to the Iraqi border Sunday, according to family members and officials at the jail.

Their suitcases were seen piled in a corner of the jail's central hall, and buses waited for them outside. Officials said they were Iraqis.

Late in the afternoon, the buses took them north, along a highway littered with the charred vehicles in which thousands of Iraqi soldiers died trying to escape the allied offensive.



In Moscow, thousands shouting "Yeltsin!" were demonstrating Monday near the Kremlin as the Russians prepared for elections.

In Pravda, 3 Soviets Analyze Book By Yeltsin and Cite Their Unease

Reuters

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, who is campaigning to become Russia's first directly elected president, was denounced by an article in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Monday as disloyal, authoritarian and incompetent.

In an interview published alongside the criticism, Mr. Yeltsin said he could offer the Russian republic a secure future. He is the Russian republic president but, under the old system, was chosen by Parliament.

The Pravda article was the strongest assault on Mr. Yeltsin in the final stages of campaigning for the Wednesday voting. It reported that three professors had scoured Mr. Yeltsin's recent autobiography, "Against the Grain," looking for clues to the populist leader's motives and goals.

The article said the analysis showed the actions and decisions of Mr. Yeltsin were "predictable only in one thing — their unpredictability." "His ideas change so easily that one can scarcely identify any of his convictions," it added.

Mr. Yeltsin, who resigned from the Communist Party last July, seems likely to beat his strongest opponent, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov. But there has been speculation he may be forced into a second round.

ULSTER: No Exit for IRA Exile

(Continued from page 1)

or that at least he should have warned them after he had made the call.

The only person Mr. Williams warned was Clifford Garnon, 33, who was on his way to the house when Mr. Williams intercepted him and told him his mother was being held.

Mr. Garnon had a different notion of what to do. He went to the local Sinn Féin office to report what had happened, but by then it was too late to alert the gunmen.

The police had sealed off the area, arrested Martin O'Neill, 22, and seized a high-powered rifle and grenade launcher. The second intruder escaped. Police also arrested Mr. Garnon and held him two days for questioning.

When Mavis Williams heard what her husband had done, she said, "My whole body turned to jelly."

"I screamed at him. I won't tell you the language I used. You have to understand the situation here. If you say too much, they'll say you're an informer. I'm not brave. The police, the army, the IRA — to me they're all the same."

The next day Mr. Williams was summoned before an IRA tribunal to explain his actions. The group seemed to accept his story and assured him no harm would come to him or his family.

But his wife was uneasy. A few days later she insisted that her husband leave town temporarily. "He had faith in these people, but I

didn't, not 100 percent," she said. "I said to him, 'Do me a favor. Go to your aunt's house for a few days and let my nerves settle.'"

Her instinct was correct. While she was away from the house one day, four men in ski masks came to the front door and told the couple's son Robert, 16, to pass a message to his father: "Tell him if he comes back, he'll be executed."

The family has conducted a long, fruitless campaign to get Mr. Williams back home, enlisting support from the local press and the Catholic Church. Bishop Edward Daly, who looked into the case, called the IRA's behavior "outrageous and profoundly unjust."

The IRA has waged its own publicity campaign in response, alleging that Mrs. Garnon never screamed and that Mr. Williams knew when he phoned the police that the men inside the house were IRA members. Its main witness was Mr. Garnon, who told the press that Mr. Williams had lied about the incident.

Soon afterward, Mr. Garnon committed suicide by jumping from a bridge into the Foyle River. Family members say he felt under intense pressure from all sides in the affair and also was depressed by the death of his father a year earlier.

After conducting yet another secret inquiry, the IRA announced that it had changed its death sentence against Mr. Williams to banishment from Bogside until Mr. O'Neill's release.

ANGOLA: Edge for the MPLA

(Continued from page 1)

mediating governments, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Portugal, who are scheduled to hold their first meeting on June 17.

Jardo Mulekalia, the Washington representative of the Angolan rebel organization, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, said in a telephone interview that UNITA would insure that the government would not hold sway over the voting arrangements.

"We will have our say about how the election will be run," the official said. "The government's laws are not going to be the final word."

But until new electoral rules are hammered out — a process that could take months — the Luanda government can make whatever rules it likes. And so far, the narrowly based, rigidly centralized ruling party has shown little inclination to loosen its grip.

Despite the restrictions, new centrist parties hoping to profit from popular disenchantment with the warring factions are sprouting almost daily. So far, at least 23 groups have sought recognition from the government to participate in next year's elections. But for the moment, they appear to be little known and without strong leadership.

The most potent element in the contest, however, could be the enduring power of regional and ethnic loyalties. And in this realm, too, the ruling power appears to have an edge.

The presumed political base of the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, is the mostly rural and agrarian central highlands, the region dominated by his ethnic group, the Ovimbundu.

The ruling party, by contrast, draws its support mostly from the Kimbundu people of Luanda, Angola's capital, and the nearby Cuanza Valley.

If voting occurred along regional and ethnic lines, which is often the case in Africa, Mr. Savimbi and his supporters could get about 40 percent of the vote, mainly from the Ovimbundu. The MPLA, analysts say, would probably win support from the Kimbundu and the Luanda-Chowde people in the northeast, who together form about 35 percent of the population.

Under such circumstances, choices made by a third major ethnic group, the Bakongo, concentrated in the northeast but also living in pockets along the Congo and Zaire borders, could prove decisive.

The Bakongo group, significantly, was the ethnic base of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, which fought against both the MPLA and UNITA during the bloody years following Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975.

For Angola's nearly 9 million people, the voting process is the first peaceful struggle for power many have known.

RUSSIA: Nation Prepares for Presidential Election

(Continued from page 1)

weeklies that have strong circulations in Moscow and Leningrad.

But he has few papers behind him in the provinces. Instead, independent groups and parties such as Democratic Russia and the Democratic Party of Russia have been doing most of the grassroots work for Mr. Yeltsin here and in hundreds of other cities and towns.

Standing under the revived red, white and blue Russian tricolor, they pass out leaflets emphasizing Mr. Yeltsin's national stature as a reformer and playing down some of his more burlesque moments of political theater in past years.

"I'm for Yeltsin because I've had it with the Communists forever," said Tamara Karpova.

The Russian republic is so vast that the television image has been the key in election campaigning.

For the past two weeks, Central State Television has been running a series of interviews with the candidates called "Who is Who?" The

host, Igor Fesmenko, has been partisan all the way, lobbing easy questions at the Communist Party candidates and difficult questions at Mr. Yeltsin.

During the Yeltsin interview last week, Mr. Fesmenko grilled the Russian leader on everything from his "endless" foreign trips this year — there were two — to the "more" about the nationality of the candidate's wife. The attempt to question the "Russian-ness" of his wife was a clear gesture to an anti-Semitic crowd.

Each night, the official news program Vremya has asked leading figures whom they support. The answer is inevitably Mr. Yeltsin. And one of his most enthusiastic supporters in the official media has been Roy Medvedev, a member of Parliament who won fame in the West as a dissident historian.

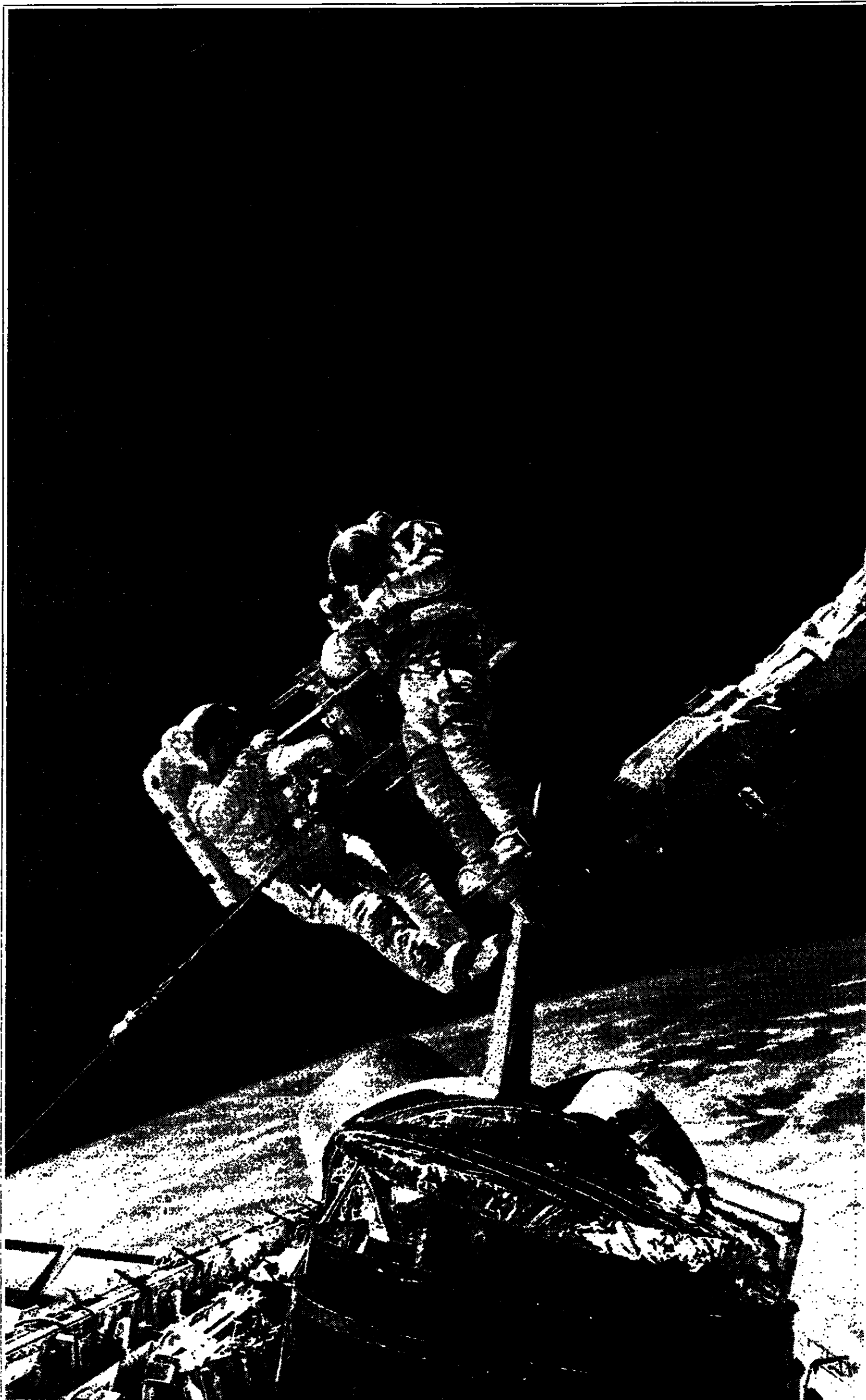
Mr. Medvedev, the scholar, has turned muckraker. In an interview published in the orthodox Communist daily Sovetskaya Rossiya, Mr. Medvedev said that Mr. Yeltsin

had tried to commit suicide "with a sharp pair of scissors" after his falling out with the party leadership four years ago.

Even more bizarre, Mr. Medvedev charged Mr. Yeltsin with having ties to an unidentified Mafia chieftain in Italy. He said that after Roberto Cippola, the "godfather," was arrested, the police discovered a document in his apartment signed by Mr. Yeltsin declaring the Mafia chief an "honorary consultant" in the Russian republic.

Mr. Yeltsin, who has made some odd charges of his own in years past, has taken the high road in this campaign. Now he is even opting out of any more potential nasty moments on the air. He did not participate in Monday night's final round table of all the candidates, rendering it irrelevant, and campaigned in the provinces instead.

Some polls say that 50 to 60 percent of the Russian voters are undecided. Some are so fed up with politics in general that they have not even decided whether to vote, the polls indicate.



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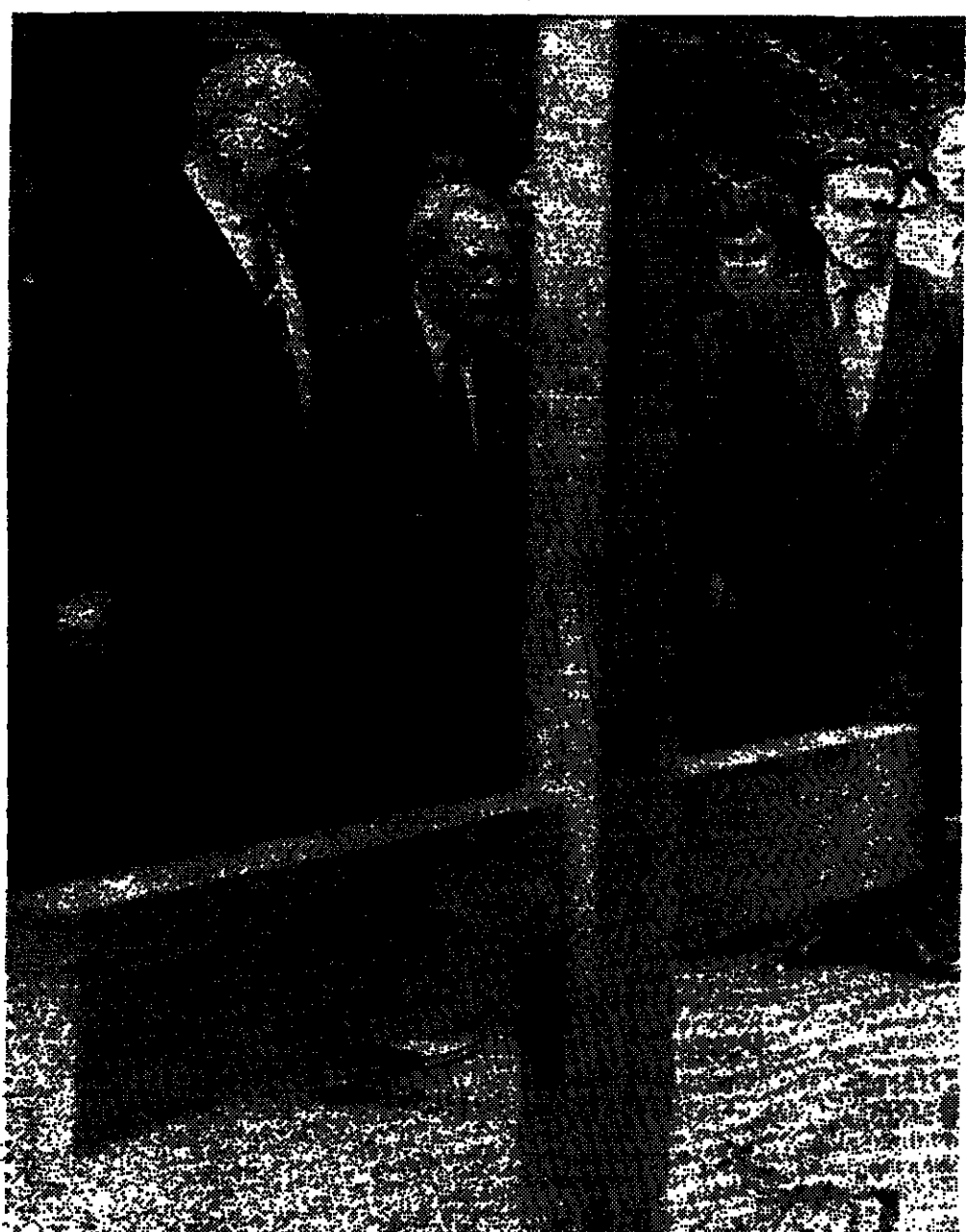
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مركز الاتصال



Helmut Kohl, left, and Lothar de Maizière honor Germans who died in Soviet detention.

Kohl Honors Stalin's Victims

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUCHENWALD, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl laid wreaths Monday at memorials here to honor, for the first time, victims of Stalinist oppression who lie in unmarked graves beside the Buchenwald concentration camp.

Information about the fate of an estimated 8,000 to 13,000 people who died in the Soviet camp at Buchenwald in the first years after World War II had been suppressed in Communist-run East Germany, but has been emerging slowly since the collapse of the Communist government late in 1989.

In early 1990, articles were published reporting the discovery of shallow mass graves just outside the barbed wire marking the boundaries of the Nazi camp, where about 65,000 people — mostly Jews and German political prisoners — were worked to death or executed.

The Nazis cremated their victims, but those who died during Soviet secret police incarceration from 1945 to 1950 were buried. Any records that were kept were evidently taken to the Soviet Union, and many German families

are uncertain of the fate of relatives.

Now a simple gravel path leads into the forest. A sign says "Grave Field — Special Camp," and further on another sign says, "More mass graves are to be found in other places in the surroundings of the camp."

Buchenwald is in the southwest area of what was East Germany, near the historic town of Weimar. Chancellor Kohl, visiting Weimar for a meeting of his Christian Democratic Union, walked solemnly down the path with 25 colleagues, including a former East German prime minister, Lothar de Maizière, and placed a floral wreath on a plot marked with six symbolic crosses.

The wreath was inscribed "To Victims of Tyranny." The visitors stood silently for two minutes, then went to the other side of the camp and laid an identical wreath at the massive stone monument to the Nazi-era victims.

"I am very glad the government is paying official tribute to the victims of Stalinism," said Joachim Kersten, who came to the ceremony carrying copies of the few old documents that revealed the fate of his father, Walter Kersten.

"The tragic thing is that my father had already been put in a concentration camp by Hitler," he said. One document revealed that his father had been freed by the Nazis in 1942.

"After the war, the Russians arrested him because he was a capitalist," said Mr. Kersten, who spent the early postwar period in U.S. and French prisoner of war camps.

In 1950, the Kersten family was told that two survivors of the Soviet camp at Buchenwald had witnessed the elder Kersten's death.

Though many German families had some idea of what had happened at Buchenwald under Soviet control, the information was suppressed by East Germany.

Buchenwald grew into a grim but effective national memorial that puts most stress on an uprising by the inmates in the last days of war. Little emphasis is given — even in literature now handed out to the Jewish inmates.

Many of the Germans who disappeared in the Soviet camp were Nazis or Nazi supporters, but people who had done nothing wrong also reportedly died there. (AP, Reuters)

Waldheim Visits Khomeini's Grave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — President Kurt Waldheim of Austria on Monday became the first Western head of state to lay a wreath at the tomb of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

When he last visited Tehran on a mediation mission more than a decade ago, Mr. Waldheim was chased out of a cemetery by anti-American demonstrators.

Mr. Waldheim went to the shrine near the cemetery on Monday to pay respects to the man who founded the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979.

Greeted by Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Syed Ahmad, Mr. Waldheim laid a wreath and signed a memorial book at the tomb, the Iranian press agency IRNA reported.

The Austrian president, shunned by most Western leaders and barred from entering the United States because of accusations that he concealed details of his World War II service in the German

Army, arrived Sunday on the first visit to Iran by a Western head of state since 1979.

Mr. Waldheim, then secretary-general of the United Nations, went to Iran on a mediation effort soon after militant students seized the U.S. Embassy in 1979 and held its staff as hostages.

The Waldheim mission failed to free the hostages. Fifty-two Americans were eventually released in 1981 under a complex economic deal. Iranian officials had insisted that Mr. Waldheim visit the cemetery, the burial site for dozens of persons killed during the revolution.

Iran maintains friendly relations with Austria, built up during the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war, in which Austria was neutral.

Mr. Waldheim and the Austrian businessmen who accompanied him were expected to seek a boost in trade.

The Austrian president, also accompanied by Foreign Minister Alois Mock, will go to Syria after his four-day stay in Iran. (Reuters, AP)

Hard Race: To Be Black and Tory in Cheltenham

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

CHELTEHAM, England — Nearly every weekend since February, John Taylor has been traveling from his home in London to this fashionable town in the Cotswolds, where he walks the flowered squares and narrow avenues to shake the hands of voters.

Mr. Taylor is the district's Conservative candidate for Parliament, running for a seat the party has controlled since 1950. He is also a black man campaigning in a district in which there are almost no blacks, on behalf of a party that can claim few black members.

"If a black man can be elected in nearly all-white, quintessentially English Cheltenham, then that means something, doesn't it?" asked Mr. Taylor, a 38-year-old lawyer, who, if elected, will become the first nonwhite Conservative to serve in Parliament.

No one knows just when the election will be, since the Conservative government of Prime Minister John Major has until the summer of 1992 before it must call a nationwide ballot. But as a measure of Mr. Major's own declaration last fall that he intends to build a "classless society" in Britain and broaden the base of a party too often perceived as the refuge of the white and privileged, Mr. Taylor's candidacy is being watched as a litmus test.

There is a lot of symbolism at stake, isn't there?" asked Mr. Taylor, who was chosen by the party to succeed Sir Charles living, the Conservative incumbent, who is retiring after 17 years in Parliament.

There are only 4 nonwhites among the 650 members of the House of Commons, all of whom are members of the Labor Party, which has historically had the support of minority groups.

Overall, an estimated 5 percent of the British population is nonwhite, including blacks of mostly West Indian descent like Mr. Taylor. For the most part, they live in the major urban areas of London, Birmingham, and Liverpool.

Cheltenham is in the rolling Cotswolds of rural western England, and train schedules still refer to it as Cheltenham Spa, because of the mineral springs that used to draw visitors from across England. The spas are closed now, but the town's clean, pastoral image has helped attract several high-tech firms over the last decade and push the local population to more than 81,000 people.

Only four months ago, some wondered if Mr. Taylor and Cheltenham's Conservatives would make it this far. The revelation that a black London lawyer had been picked as the candidate for Cheltenham touched off a brief but ugly dispute that made headlines across the country.

Bill Galbraith, a member of the local Conservative organization, called Mr. Taylor "a bloody nigger." Several other members booted the party, professing that they weren't racists but were just unhappy that the party had picked a man from London to run for a seat from England's verdant West Country, 90 miles (145 kilometers) away.

Although candidates for Parliament are not required to be residents of the district they are seeking to represent — and many in fact are not — the incumbent, Sir Charles, was born in Cheltenham.

"When I actually saw them standing there, feeling not hated exactly, but being against somebody because they are different, well, they were not very pretty to look at."

said Mr. Taylor, recalling the day he faced his critics at a Conservative Party meeting.

He said his wife, who is a physician and is white, was the most shaken. "I looked at Kathie, and I thought she was going to become physically ill," he said.

But Sir Charles and the rest of the party faithful rallied around Mr. Taylor, defeating the rump rebellion. Later, state prosecutors brought charges against Mr. Galbraith, accusing him of having incited racial hatred with his remarks.

Although Cheltenham is usually regarded as a safe seat for the Conservatives, it may be more vulnerable this time around, not because of the controversy over Mr. Taylor's race but because of the sinking British economy.

"The Tories can't avoid the hard issues of the economy, like unemployment," said Pam Tallow, the Labor candidate. "And they won't rid themselves of racism by voting for John Taylor either."

Mr. Taylor grew up in Britain's industrial Midlands, earned a law degree and joined the Conservative Party.

"Labor's attitude toward blacks has always been patronizing," he said. "And the Conservatives believe in the same things I do — family values, law and order and that nobody owes you a living."

Monica Drinkwater, the chairwoman of the Cheltenham Conservative Association, is upbeat about Mr. Taylor's candidacy.

"All the bloodletting is behind us now," she said. Are there still hard feelings? "There are maybe some," she replied. Then, brightening, she added: "But one thing is for sure. We certainly don't have to worry about candidate recognition. Everyone knows who John is."

Mitterrand Orders End To Violence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — President François Mitterrand ordered a crackdown on suburban violence in France after the weekend killings of a woman police officer and an Arab immigrant.

"Nothing can justify daily gratuitous violence and the most firm instructions must be given to combat it," he told Interior Minister Philippe Marchand in a message made public on Monday.

Violence must be stamped out, particularly in problem areas where citizens are its first victims, Mr. Mitterrand added.

Mr. Marchand ordered riot police to reinforce regular units in Mantes-la-Jolie, scene of the killings, and other locations near Paris where youths have rioted this year.

"No Bronx in France," was how he summed up his orders, referring to the borough of New York City. The only limit to police intervention will be their own safety, the minister told the Europe-1 radio network.

Last month the riot battalions of Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité, better known as CRS, assigned to the troubled Paris suburbs were doubled to four. Monday's decision means that there now will be six.

Police missions have been demanding clear guidelines from the Socialist government on how to handle about 400 suburbs where unemployment and immigrant populations are high.

A new survey showed there are 1.4 million Algerian, Tunisian and Moroccan citizens living in France, a nation of 56 million. Jobless rates among their children and grandchildren, most of them French citizens, are much higher than the 9.4 percent national average.

Mr. Marchand, promising firmness with justice, said there would be no raids and no curfews.

The police officer, Marie-Christine Baillet, 32, was flung 20 meters (20 yards) when hit by a stolen car driven by joy-riding youths from Val Fourré, a crowded housing section in Mantes-la-Jolie.

Police, who said the youths deliberately drove at the officer at high speed, later shot and killed Youssef Khalfi, 23, an Algerian riding in another stolen car. According to local officials, the gang would use the cars to ram shop windows and loot them.

Mr. Khalfi was the second Arab to die in Mantes-la-Jolie in two weeks. An 18-year-old Frenchman of North African descent died of an asthma attack in custody last month after police had broken up a riot. Charges that he was denied medication by police are being investigated. (Reuters, UPI)

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Is Enough

By William Safire

And take heed, right-wing global cops of yesteryear, who tried to ignite

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Honor the heroes, respect the dissenters, experience the kinship, criticize some part of the policy, salute the flag. Anyone who has taken part in the action and the passion has a place in this parade.

The "Let's make them pay for aid" camp argues that the West should extract arms reduction agreements and less repressive domestic policy in exchange for economic assistance. Howev-

This text is from "The Conquest of the United States by Spain" (1898), in "War and Other Essays," edited by Albert Galloway Keller and published in 1911 by Yale University Press. Bram Dijkstra, professor of comparative literature at the University of California, San Diego, excerpted the material for *The Washington Post*.

The "Let's make them pay for aid" camp argues that the West should extract arms reduction agreements and less repressive domestic policy in exchange for economic assistance. Howev-

people will this be possible. In the interim, let the collapse occur.

JEFFREY DONNELLY.
Oxford, England.

The primary interest of the United

TONY BANBURY,
Geneva.

Yugoslavia, Too

Congratulations to A. M. Rosenthal for his article "Prop Up This Rotten Union? Have We Gone Quite Mad?" (*Opinion*, June 5). What he says is factual and clear.

Water's 'Memory'
The disparaging reference in your article of April 9 ("New Age, Old Tricks: ...")

MBAs by the Number

That's great news about Europeans adopting the Master of Business Administration degree. It means that their businesses will soon become as badly managed as U.S. enterprises are — by shortsighted number crunchers, overpaid paper shufflers concerned with image over substance, quarterly reports, stock prices and options, buyout deals, golden parachutes, etc. — while service and quality degenerate, prices mount, and the customer is forgotten. If anyone should rejoice more than Americans, it's the Japanese.

AL MICHAELS.
Paris.

Last year's results form a healthy basis for the company. However, if we hope to continue to grow in a unified Europe, we shall have to work with even more dedication, ingenuity and efficiency. For Royal PTT Nederland NV this means constantly improving the infrastructure for the transport of information and goods. Constant improvements in the quality of the service we provide are vitally important to a service company as a way of ensuring satisfied customers. To achieve this end,

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PROFIT AFTER TAX	1.460 MIL. GLD. 1.506 MIL. GLD.	
DIVIDEND	5.70 MIL. GLD. 6.26 MIL. GLD.	
NET INVESTMENTS	3.047 MIL. GLD. 3.121 MIL. GLD.	
GROUP CAPITAL- TOTAL CAPITAL	37.1% 38.4%	

Last year's results, together with the plans for the future and the quality of the service, give Royal PTT Nederland NV every confidence that it can continue to meet expectations in the future.





Valentino with Liz Taylor and Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, both dressed by the designer, at the Villa Medici dinner in Rome, and (clockwise) Lynn Wyatt in striped ball gown, Susan Gutfreund in dress with spreading skirt, Gina Lollobrigida in her own creation, star model Linda Evangelista with new red hair, Marisa Berenson in flower-embroidered silver-and-white Valentino, and Ivana Trump with new beau Kenneth Lieberman.

Back to La Dolce Vita for Valentino's 30 Years

ROME — Nothing is sweeter than La Dolce Vita — and Valentino celebrated three decades in fashion by rolling back those glamour years. The Italian designer staged three spectacular days of parties in Rome at the weekend, climaxing in a midsummer ball in

SUZIE MENKES

the gardens of the Villa Medici. Liz Taylor and Valentino danced cheek to cheek, while enough rain to fill the Trevi fountain cascaded down on the tent sheltering the rich and favored.

Guests included Pat Buckley, Nan Kempner, Nancy Kissinger, Georgette Mosbacher and Ivana and Blaine Trump from the Concord set; Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, Alexis de Rothschild, David-Well and Claude Pompidou from Paris; from Italy, the Agnelli, Bulgari and Rispoli, as well as Gina Lollobrigida and Monica Vitti — wearing the dress Valentino made for her in "La Notte." Because of her mother's death, Sophia Loren was absent.

Another highlight was the Valentino retrospective exhibition, staged with the drama of a Visconti movie and featuring loans from

Jackie Onassis, Farah Diba, Audrey Hepburn and the estate of the Duchess of Windsor.

"Breathtaking, staggering, it makes you want to cry," said Liz Taylor, chest and diamond earrings afloat. "You could wear every piece today and I want every single dress in the collection." She had to get by in a white chiffon Valentino dress, slung from a low lacy decolleté to show off her svelte figure. "I lost 50 pounds and I feel wonderful," she claimed.

No designer but Valentino — whose best clients are his best friends — could have united such a gathering. Fellow designers who came included Hubert de Givenchy and Philippe Venet; Emanuel Ungaro with his vivacious Italian wife, Laura; Gianfranco Ferré, Jacqueline de Ribes, Carolina Herrera and her husband, Reinaldo, and the Fendi sisters.

"I am a strong man, but today I am full of emotion," said Valentino. "I have seen so many friends and received so many touching letters. I feel very moved looking back over 30 years." He and his partner, Giancarlo Giammetti, showed Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga of Italy around the exhibition at the Accademia Valentino, an art foundation set up for LIFE, a fund-raising AIDS charity. The presence of Pro-

fessor William Heseltine from Boston and other AIDS campaigners added a solemn counterpoint to the festive events. The three-day fest started with an intimate lunch in the sunlit garden of Valentino's villa off the Appian Way, where a buffet was laid out under a gauzy awning. The garden-party atmosphere was enhanced by blooms-to-the-brim straw hats worn by Pat Buckley and Blaine Trump, whose husband Robert stayed home.

HER former sister-in-law, Ivana, no longer in the private jet league, lost her bags on TWA and turned up as she was — in Ungaro's sparkle tweed and draped floral silk suit. The next day she compensated by shopping at Fendi for a sable coat reversing to champagne silk. Ivana, who was with her new friend, Kenneth Lieberman, a British businessman, is in Europe for the summer. She will be holed up in a rented villa on Capri writing a blockbuster novel for which Simon and Schuster has paid a seven-figure advance.

Most of the Ladies Who Lunched paid homage to Valentino fashions, from Marisa Berenson, in saucy scarlet scalloped suit, to Spanish-born Rosario, wife of

Prince Kyril of Bulgaria, in a froth of white.

The party that night, thrown for Valentino high above the rooftops and ruins on the terrace of the Campidoglio palace by Mayor Franco Cossiga and his wife, Sandra, united Tout Rome, many complaining that Valentino had left them off the list for Friday's grand ball. Other sniping, essential to any good party, came from people who thought the \$5 million budget excessive, and asserted that 25 brand-new Mercedes had been bought to transport the fashionable crowd.

Guests viewed an exhibition of archive photographs and a film, narrated by the French TV presenter Frédéric Mitterrand, featuring riveting footage of the famous Beethoven costume ball in Venice, and of Liz Taylor with an 18-year-old, just-married Jacqueline de Ribes. "I was the first to discover Valentino when he was working as a little sketcher for Jean Dessès in Paris," said the comtesse.

Valentino's early dreams of glamour were brought to life at the beginning of the "Thirty Years of Magic" exhibition. Against a background of celestial clouds, the first designs Valentino drew, but never executed, were made up for the event. Mille-feuille layers of white pleats and animal prints were early

themes that were developed into fashion symphonies over the years. The clothes, majoring on evening dresses, were grouped, rather than shown chronologically. The imaginative staging included a long gallery devoted to graphic black and white dresses; and also graphic markings on the walls and jungle noises on the sound track for a room devoted to animal magic: a slithering snake necklace or a tiger-print pantsuit. In an all-red room, to the strains of "Carmen" there was a snug red wool coat or a scarlet tulle 1959 dress with roses caught in its skirt.

"Not cardinal red, not tango red, but Valentino red," claimed Professor Frederico Zeri, one of a cultural contingent that included Jocelyn Stevens of London's Royal College of Art and Mikhail Baryshnikov.

THE gala dinner proved that the safes of the Hotel Hassler were bursting with jewels, from Ivana's glittering dog-collar choker to Judith Taubman's diamond feather pins on an ice blue chiffon draped dress. But nothing could out-twinkle the Valentino embroideries displayed in a jewel-box of a room against ink-blue walls on mannequins whose elegant torsos and swan necks were modeled on Marcella Agnelli. Spotlights picked out chinoiserie embroideries on jackets, beaded designs on pleated skirts, three brightly sequined bows on a black jacket and a group of jeweled bustiers.

"I made this for Jackie Kennedy for her visit to Cambodia," said Valentino of an explosion of trans-

lucent beading. "She said that the dress lit her up like a firework."

The exhibition, which includes the simple tunic and pleated skirt that Valentino made Jackie for her marriage to Onassis, and fresh-as-a-daisy examples of his famous all-white collection of 1968, will travel to New York, Spain, Tokyo and London, although museums may have some problem with the fact that a third of the outfits have been remade for the show.

The ball in the Villa Medici gardens should have been the summit of midsummer madness. Instead it was a triumph over the elements, as lavish ball gowns swept past the tarantella dancers and into the tent, where the Paris party planner Pierre Cleyron had recreated the fountains in the gardens as the centerpiece of the buffet table. Those holding up their long skirts around their knees included Lynn Wyatt, in a black-and-white striped Valentino ball gown, Egon von Furstenberg's wife, Lynne, whose grass green train to her Ungaro silk dress dripped into the fake-grass floor.

"I look like a damn fool. I'm dressed for a garden party and it's pouring with rain," said Susan Gutfreund. "But when do you get to wear ball dresses?" She was one of the last to leave at 3.30 A.M. as Lester Lanin's music was still bopping away.

It was back to work for Valentino on Monday morning on the embroideries for his July couture collection. For the Roman emperor of high fashion, there is no time to rest on laurels. "Skip a collection?" said Valentino. "All my ladies would kill me!"

STYLE MAKERS

The New Connoisseur A MAGAZINE CHANGES FOCUS

NEW YORK — When Hearst Magazines dismissed Thomas Hoving as editor in chief of Connoisseur and replaced him with Gael Love, the message was as clear as a piece of Baccarat crystal: pomp was out and pop was in at the 90-year-old magazine.

Since the departure in January of Hoving, the former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the magazine has changed noticeably. Hearst removed several top editors to allow Love, a protégé of Andy Warhol, to bring in her own team. The logo was redesigned. A more gossipy tone was adopted. Covers began to feature celebrities like Diana, Princess of Wales, and the actor Kevin Kline instead of French Provincial armchairs and antique Russian jewelry.

Increasingly, people in the magazine industry are asking whether Hearst is trying to clone Condé Nast's highly successful Vanity Fair by becoming more celebrity-oriented at the very time that Vanity Fair is trying to include more articles of substance.

Love's tart response: "On one level, that's a real insult. I'm not an appropriator." "But," she added, "to the extent that we want to make the magazine into a vigorous, talked-about title, yes. To the extent that we want a

magazine that involves deposed dictators, the Mafia, Hollywood and assorted mayhem, no." At Vanity Fair, its editor in chief, Tina Brown, has another opinion. Asked about Love's first issue, Brown replied, "Oh, you mean the October 1985 issue of Vanity Fair." (Both magazines have Diana, wearing the same tiara, on their covers.) "I think it's very funny," Brown said. "It makes me scream with laughter. I hope it lasts longer than 15 minutes."

Hoving said he had not seen the new Connoisseur. When told Diana was on the June cover and Kline on the July cover, he said, "Oh, great, a movie magazine."

"If they go downscale, they'll lose the people they have," Hoving said. "And if they go celebrity, none of their readers will buy it."

That is, of course, the risk. In recent years, many people in the industry have been saying that the magazine had lost its vitality. Founded in Britain in 1901 as The Connoisseur, the magazine was brought to the United States and dropped the "The" in 1982.

Hoving broadened its focus on art collecting to include the performing arts, vintage movies, travel, resorts and food. But some readers felt that its sense of urgency had been replaced by a somewhat bored and haughty tone.

The circulation has hovered around 330,000 for five years. D. Claes Bahrenburg, the president of Hearst Magazines, said he wanted to increase the circulation to 500,000 and broaden readership to include baby boomers now entering their 40s.

In September, Connoisseur will lower its cover price to \$2.50 from \$3 and double the number of newstand copies in cities like New York, Los Angeles and Miami. Banking on the celebrity covers to increase its lagging sales, the magazine will begin newstand distribution at commuter rail stations, large bookstores and office buildings. Mail solicitations by the millions will be sent out in July and September, offering 12 issues for \$12.95.

In 1990, advertising pages dropped 17.6 percent. They also fell about 24 percent for the first six months of this year, according to Carole Ference, the publisher of Connoisseur. So far, she said, the advertiser response has been both supportive and wary.

LOVE acknowledges that celebrity covers are really a ruse to attract newstand readers. She shrugs off that the Princess of Wales had little relation to the June cover article. It is actually about the redecoration of Spencer House, the grandest 18th-century house in London, and Althorp, the Spencer family's country home in Northamptonshire, by Diana's stepmother, Raine Spencer. Love described the piece as "gossipy, vigorous and historically accurate." Love joined Warhol's Interview magazine when she was a 19-year-old Barnard student in 1976, ending up as editor in chief and associate publisher. In 1988, she co-founded Fame, a celebrity magazine, which closed in December.

Deirdre Carmody

WE'VE GROWN UP



It took a long time, but now the free market has arrived in Central and Eastern Europe. And now, in post-Revolutionary Czechoslovakia, Motokov a.s. is more active than ever in the most competitive Western markets.

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Motokov is Czechoslovakia's largest trading company, with a turnover of about \$2 billion

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a year — and we're one of the largest companies in all of Eastern Europe. We operate 20 subsidiaries in 16 countries on five continents. With business connections in 110 countries, the Motokov family of 1,300 employees has solid experience in virtually every international market.

Traditionally, our main export product lines have been automobiles, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery and tires. Our Skoda, Tatra, Zetor and Barum brand names are well-known. But now we're seeking to broaden our horizons with new ventures, bringing our 40 years' experience to new markets.

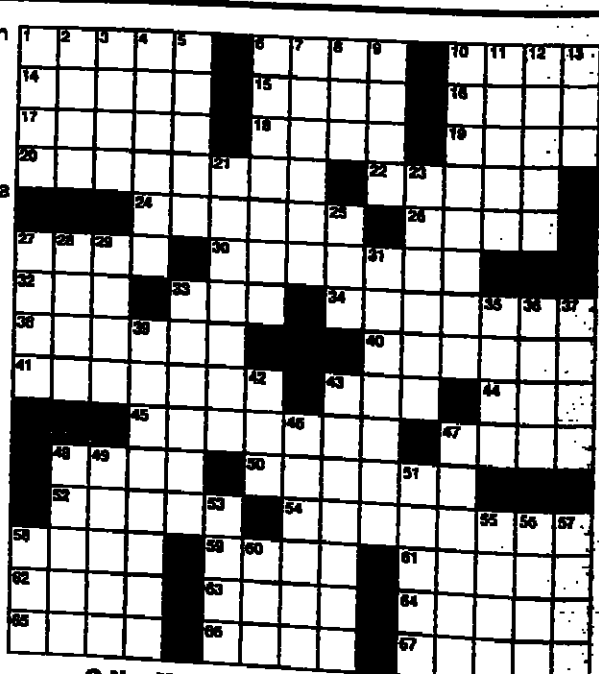
In Eastern Europe, no one else is big enough, or skilled enough, to fill our shoes.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AMOS ATPAR POSE
CAIN FARCE RULE
MYLEFTFOOT ETAL
EASEL TPR SONS
ROG ONGOING
CAL SAAR OLGA
ALE SNIT SENLAC
TOGS ALIAS SIRE
STOMPS OBIT MEN
MEAT NERF BAT
SULTANA YET
MOTT ITS RAPID
ALTE TOETHELINE
MOOR ABLE ONCE
ANNS LEYTE NEAR

ACROSS

- 1 Commence
- 8 Snare
- 10 Shakespearean shrew
- 14 Hue
- 15 Kind of space or plane
- 16 Inhabitants: Suffix
- 17 Sun-dried brick
- 18 Memorable caricaturist: 1840-1902
- 19 Traditional knowledge
- 20 U.S.S.R. water barrier
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- 47 Abyssmal
- 48 Unit of power
- 50 Rook
- 52 Improper
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- 59 Northern Scandinavian
- 61 Juniper
- 62 Vois' state
- 63 On the Coral
- 64 Obliterate
- 65 Leftovers for Rover
- 66 Mountain lake
- 67 Wander
- 3 Like a bump on
- 4 Hale
- 5 English river
- 6 Scarlet bird
- 7 Bored
- 8 — longa, vita brevis
- 9 Crocks
- 10 Plover
- 11 Tarawa is one
- 12 Concise
- 13 Suffix with Nippon
- 21 Amateur
- 23 Ducks
- 25 Draft org.
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- 29 Short and not so sweet
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- 59 Sly — fox

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CURRENCY
Cross Rates
Other Dollar Values
Forward Rates
INTEREST I
Recurrency Dep
Key Money Rates

MARKET DIARY

Traders Prefer Parade to Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks edged lower in slow trading on Monday, as investors stepped back from a directionless market to await more data about the economy and inflation.

Activity was also sluggish because many traders took time out

to watch the Gulf war victory parade in downtown Manhattan.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 50.76 points last week, slipped 1.34 points Monday to 2,975.40.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange was a paltry 128 million shares, compared with 168.3 million traded last Friday.

In the broader market, falling shares beat gains by about a 3-2 margin.

Wall Street traders broke away from their quote machines to watch the parade, slowing trading to a crawl as the military marched up

Broadway through a blizzard of ticker tape and confetti.

"I think everyone's focused on the parade," said Ned Collins, executive vice president of U.S. equity trading at Daiwa Securities.

Tom Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co., said traders were impressed with the market's ability to hold its ground after last week's losses.

Among actively traded blue chips, PepsiCo dropped 3/4 to 304 1/4; Philip Morris 1/4 to 66 1/4; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 3/4 to 92 1/4; and American Express 3/4 to 24.

Cross & Trecker, traded in the over-the-counter market, jumped 1 1/4 to 4 1/4. The company agreed to be acquired by Giddings & Lewis Inc.

Occidental Petroleum climbed 1 1/4 to 22 1/4. News reports said China was willing to buy the company's stake in a \$750 million coalmine venture.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Central Banks' Sales Cool Ardor for Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the yen Monday in New York, but declined against the Deutsche mark and most other European currencies after several rounds of central bank intervention to limit its rise.

"The biggest element today was the yen's weakness," said Pierre

Yves Boulet, corporate trader at Banque Indosuez. "Players were more comfortable buying the dollar against the yen rather than against the mark. People are cautious about a rise in German interest rates."

The dollar closed in New York at 141.55 yen, up from 140.47 yen at the close on Friday, but it declined to 1.7680 DM from 1.7720.

The British pound was unchanged at \$1.6710.

The dollar dropped to 5.90

French francs from 6.002, and to 1.5110 Swiss francs from 1.512.

The Bank of Japan, Bundesbank and seven other European banks sold the dollar Monday to limit its rise.

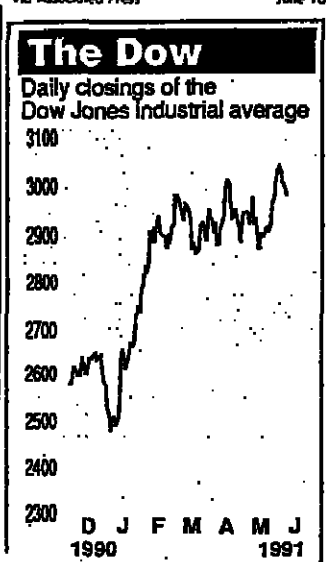
Mr. Boulet said the intervention "was not very aggressive and was designed to frighten the market and slow down the dollar's move."

The dollar had closed mostly higher in subdued London trading after the intervention.

The dollar stood at 1.7720 DM, above the 1.7700 DM at which dealers said the Bundesbank sold it, and also above its late Friday level of 1.7685. The dollar rose sharply to 141.85 yen from 140.35.

The dollar stood at 6.0030 French francs in London, up from Friday's 5.9900, and the pound slid to \$1.6680 from \$1.6735. But the dollar slipped against the Swiss franc to 1.5135 from 1.5170.

The dollar's strength Friday and Monday was caused by May U.S. employment data.



Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Occidental	22 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/4	+1/4
Philip Morris	66 1/4	65 3/4	66 1/4	+1/4
Minnesota Mining	92 1/4	91 3/4	92 1/4	+1/4
American Express	24	23 3/4	24	+1/4
Cross & Trecker	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	+1/4
Occidental Petroleum	22 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/4	+1/4
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Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2975.40	2975.40	2975.40	-1.34
Trans	128.00	128.00	128.00	-0.21
U.S. Gov	107.12	107.12	107.12	-0.21
Corp	107.12	107.12	107.12	-0.21

High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Class	High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg.
SUGAR (CRO)	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
U.S. dollars per metric ton of 10 tons	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Sep	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
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SUGAR (CRO)	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
U.S. dollars per metric ton of 10 tons	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Sep	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Sep	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50

Class	High	Low	Prev. Close	Chg.
SUGAR (CRO)	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
U.S. dollars per metric ton of 10 tons	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Sep	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
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Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Sep	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Dec	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Mar	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Jun	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Sep	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50

Sep	91.92	91.92	91.91	-0.01
Est. volume: 4,222. Open interest: 38,517.				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)				
D/M/T millicans - pts of 100 pct				
Jun	90.95	90.93	90.95	+0.02
Sep	91.00	90.94	90.98	+0.01
Dec	91.74	91.09	91.13	+0.01
Mar	91.25	91.31	91.35	+0.01
Jun	91.55	91.52	91.56	Unch.
Sep	91.71	91.71	91.73	Unch.
Est. volume: 10,161. Open interest: 114,221.				
LONG SILT (LIFFE)				

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00
AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00	AA	10.00

EUROPE

Philips Is Cold To Thomson's Idea Of a Chip Merger

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands—Philips NV said on Monday that it was not interested in any European pooling of microchip businesses as suggested by Thomson SA of France.

"It is meant to put together the chip divisions of different companies, we will not consider it," said Cor Vreken, a Philips spokesman.

Thomson, the state-run owner of one of Europe's top three semiconductor makers, said earlier on Monday that it was in talks with Philips Electronics NV and with Siemens AG.

Those two companies and Thomson's unit, SGS-Thomson Microelectronics BV, between them control 10.5 percent of the world semiconductor market, according to the market research firm Dataquest. But each is too small to survive on its own.

NEC Corp. of Japan is the world's largest semiconductor maker with a 1990 market share of 8.5 percent, worth \$4.95 billion, according to Dataquest.

Philips, which poured 1.53 billion guilders (\$766 million) of restructuring cash into its unprofitable chip division in 1990, said it had "absolutely no plans to drop basic semiconductor research." A newspaper report on Monday quoted Thomson as saying Philips would probably drop basic research activities.

Philips did not deny that talks with Thomson had taken place, but said its policy was still one of seeking cooperation on specific European projects under the auspices of international organizations.

A Thomson spokesman in Paris had said earlier that the company was very optimistic it would find a "European solution" with Siemens and Philips before the end of the year.

He said the talks with the German and Dutch companies concerned merging the chip-making activities of each firm, as happened when SGS-Thomson itself was formed in 1987 from a merger of the semiconductor businesses of Thomson and Italy's state-owned Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale.

SGS-Thomson posted a loss of \$100 million on revenue of \$1.4 billion in 1990, while Siemens also had a loss in semiconductor making. Philips maintained its 10th place among the world's chip manufacturers in 1990 with sales of \$1.9 billion.

In April, the European Community's commissioner for research, Filippo Maria Pandolfi, proposed that SGS-Thomson, Siemens and Philips should join forces to produce microchips.

Paris Plans Broker Rules

PARIS—The Market Operations Commission, the French financial markets watchdog known by the French acronym COB, said Monday that the government was working on rules to protect investors in the event their brokers run into trouble.

The commission said in an annual report that the slowdown in market activity in 1990 underscored the fragile condition of some securities houses and the need for new regulations.

The report noted the bankruptcy in July 1990 of the Paris broker Tuffier-Ravet-Py, which undertook financial operations with shares and bonds it did not own.

Aerospatiale Seeks Capital

PARIS—Aerospatiale, the French state aircraft and missile maker, will need around 2 billion francs (\$336 million) in capital next year and is talking with the government about bringing in a new shareholder, Chairman Henri Martre said in an interview published Monday.

"We are in discussions with our shareholder, which will decide if it will be made directly or indirectly and with which partner," he said in an interview with the French business daily Les Echos.

"Our shareholder is thinking along the lines of a public-sector group," he said. "But for the time being, it's not on the agenda."

The capital is needed to sustain sales growth of around 10 percent per year, Mr. Martre said. Aerospatiale has no need for cash to fund its strategy, since its strategy is to weave a series of alliances and take small minority stakes in selected partners.

"We are convinced that there will be no getting away from that model in the world aeronautical industry, which will soon only be made up of financial and industrial companies having stakes in a certain number of joint ventures," Mr. Martre said.

"You have to look for the reasons behind that trend in the fact that firms want to keep their national base but are obliged to work as international firms."

France Protests Japan Import Curbs

TOKYO—France has lodged two protests with the Japanese Foreign Ministry over Tokyo's restrictions on imports of agricultural products, a French official said Monday.

The protest takes issue with requirements, introduced by Japan after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986 in the Soviet Union, that food imported from Europe be certified free of "nuclear contamination."

France is also protesting a ban on imports of French beef, pork and lamb.

French authorities say that the certification requirement is costly and time-consuming and duplicates controls already carried out in France.

At the same time, the French authorities renewed a demand made in February for an official explanation of traces of radioactivity found in Japanese mushrooms exported to France. France also requested a detailed list of conditions that needed to be fulfilled to export meat and live animals to Japan after France's decision in March to halt inoculations against foot-and-mouth disease because the illness had been eradicated.

SAVINGS: BIS Criticizes Decline

(Continued from first finance page)

evident in the United States, where the problem is concentrated in major cities," said the bank.

The report stated that net public investment in the United States, for projects such as roads, bridges and airports, has dropped to one-quarter of 1 percent of total economic output, by far the lowest of all major industrial nations. In Japan, it is 5.7 percent of output, and in Germany, 3.7 percent.

"Regions investing more in infrastructure," the bank said, "tend to have higher output, productivity and employment growth. Public investment often stimulates output growth by providing a base on which private investment can build."

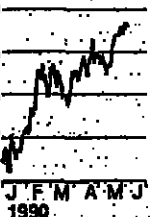
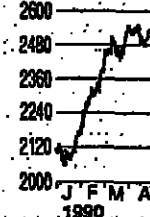
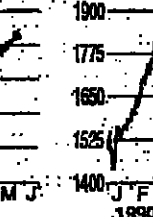
The report said an increase in national saving was important not just to spur growth but to help relieve pressures expected to arise from a projected long-term increase in the proportion of the elderly in the industrial world.

The bank noted that net national saving in the United States dropped from 10.8 percent of gross national product in the 1960s to 4 percent in the 1980s. That compares with a 20.9 percent rate in Japan in the '80s, and an 11.6 percent rate in West Germany.

Some economists have argued that the drop in national saving is a result of slower economic growth, not a cause. But the bank, backing the argument that low savings rates cause low growth, noted that in the 1980s Japan had the highest savings rate and highest wage-growth rate of the major industrial countries. In contrast, the United States had the lowest savings rate and lowest growth in wages.

The bank noted that the industrial world's recent economic slow-

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
Exchange ...	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	94.90	94.70	+0.21
Brussels	Stock Index	5831.29	5846.13	-0.25
Frankfurt	DAX	1704.92	1709.64	-0.28
Frankfurt	FAZ	711.26	714.14	-0.40
Helsinki	HEX	1066.80	1069.20	-0.22
London	Financial Times 30	1966.20	1955.20	+0.56
London	FTSE 100	2511.90	2506.30	+0.22
Madrid	General Index	285.85	284.82	+0.36
Milan	MIB	Closed	1188.00	-
Paris	CAC 40	1846.25	1852.51	-0.34
Stockholm	Affarsvariden	1093.90	1091.00	+0.27
Vienna	Stock Index	583.17	585.21	-0.35
Zurich	SBS	630.30	633.30	-0.47

Source: Reuters

1/90

Source: Reuters

1/90

Source: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Interim Report

January 1 - April 30, 1991

SCA IN BRIEF

SEK M	1991	1990
Net sales	11,527	8,659
Earnings after financial items	1,106	957
of which structural measures	365	32
Net earnings after taxes	891	614
Earnings per share, SEK	4.88	3.39

STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (unaudited)

SEK M	1991	1990
Net sales	11,527	8,659
Gross trading profit	1,824	1,412
Depreciation	-690	-439
Share of earnings at associated companies	132	79
Operating profit	1,266	1,052
Structural measures	365	32
Operating profit after structural measures	1,631	1,084
Net financial items	-525	-127
Earnings after net financial items	1,106	957
Minority interests in earnings	-35	-40
Income taxes	-180	-303
After-tax earnings from ordinary operations	891	614
Extraordinary items (after taxes)	-	-117
Net earnings for the period	891	731

FOUR-MONTH DATA - BUSINESS GROUPS

SEK M	Sales		Operating profit	
	1991	1990	1991	1990
Hygiene (Mölnlycke)	3,616	3,688	235	220
Packaging	3,319	1,936	220	179
Graphic Paper	2,128	2,104	140	198
Forest and Timber	1,296	1,444	159	172
Energy	498	425	251	204
Other	1,847	267	327	83
Goodwill depreciation	-1,177	-1,205	-66	-4
Intra-Group deliveries	-1,177	-1,205	-66	-4
	11,527	8,659	1,266	1,052

A complete report can be ordered by calling SCA Corporate Communications, telephone nos +46 60-19 31 78, +46 8-665 09 09 or writing to the address below.



SVENSKA CELLULOSA AKTIEBOLAGET SCA
S-851 88 SUNDSVALL, SWEDEN

The SCA Group operates through five business groups, three of which are geared toward international expansion: Hygiene, Packaging and Graphic Paper. Two thirds of the Group's sales come from consumer-oriented and converted products. SCA's vast forest and power resources are managed and developed in the Forest and Timber and the Energy business groups.

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

Statement of Income

(for the period April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991)
In Millions of Yen

Net sales	4,696,394
Cost of sales	3,178,509
Income before taxes and minority interest	258,853
Income taxes	140,153
Net income	128,700
Net income per share	35.72 (in Yen)

Consolidated Net Sales

(Year ended March 31)
In Billions of Yen

1987	3,301
1988	3,572
1989	4,252
1990	4,696

Balance Sheet

Assets	Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity
Cash and cash equivalents	847,149
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	1,170,376
Inventories	1,102,833
Other current assets	459,841
Property, plant and equipment	1,117,655
Other assets	832,716
Total assets	5,530,370

Bank loans and current portion of long-term debt	821,179
Notes and accounts payable, trade	931,486
Other current liabilities	1,172,205
Long-term liabilities	1,286,759
Minority interest	139,988
Shareholders' equity	1,178,753
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,530,370

In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Algeria	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00</
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NYSE Highs-Lows		
NEW HIGHS 36		
Amcast Ind Autzone n BurlingCo Dette 75arB Globe 55ar LangFy Shawwa Tercatone	Angedac Ardincce CML G6 GenHosi KCPA, 45ar NauFresia Stilwell Enr Uthl Corp	ArrowElec BarnesGp Cansler Genovast Laz Boy OnEd 73ar SigMoir
NEW LOWS 9		
BancoCnrl Bridgton wt Carnegie Carnegie	BnkAm pfg NewVall	PaPac 45ar CnFntnR

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Heady Days of Wine Dwindle as California Vintners Consolidate

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

SONOMA, California—During the wine boom of the 1970s, doctors, lawyers and others with money to invest started wineries. Many were seeking a graceful way of life, with their names on their own wine labels and enough profit to pay for new French oak barrels.

Now, rising costs, lower consumption and increased regulation and taxation are weighing them down. Many want to sell, and some already have.

Peter Haywood was a successful 37-year-old building contractor who tired of battling planning commissions. In 1974, he planted a vineyard so he could work outdoors. Six years later, after selling grapes and making wine at home, he built the Haywood Winery in Sonoma County. It earned a good

reputation, particularly for its zinfandel, but as a business, it languished.

"I could make the wine, but I couldn't sell the requisite amount to make it pay," he said. "I don't think any of us who began in the late '70s had an inkling that the market would level off and competition would increase several-fold."

In April, Mr. Haywood sold his brand and most of his inventory to Racker International, a German company that already owned the Buena Vista Winery in Sonoma.

For wine drinkers, a change of ownership often means a change in the bottle, for better or worse. Most wine critics agree that Buena Vista's wine has improved considerably since Racker acquired the brand, the state's oldest, founded in 1857.

But Chateau St. Jean lost both its wine maker and its reputation after

being bought by Suntory Ltd. of Japan. The Wine Spectator magazine asked in an article about the label, "What has the magic gone?"

Many other small wineries with strong followings are being acquired, often by foreign corporations; weaker labels might vanish.

In the fifth year of declining sales, many small wineries with strong followings are being acquired, often by foreign corporations; weaker labels might vanish.

In its fifth year of declining sales, the American wine industry is consolidating.

"There are many brands for sale," said Jean-Michel Valette, a principal in Hambrecht & Quist, a San Francisco-based investment

banking firm that specializes in wine deals.

There have been 14 purchases in the last two years, and at least that many are likely in the next 12 months, Mr. Valette said, adding, "Many wineries stay on the market for years as their owners hold

out for glamour premiums. But buyers want only respected brands at prices low enough to promise healthy returns."

Weaker wineries, or strong ones at high prices, do not sell. The Spring Mountain Vineyards in St. Helena, California, the winery where the soap opera "Falcon Crest" was filmed, has been for sale for nearly 10 years, with an asking price of about \$20 million. Par-

ducci Wine Cellars in Ukiah, Cali-

fornia, has been on the market for two years.

"Most of the wineries don't provide any reasonable rate of return at their asking price," said Jon Fredrikson, a San Francisco-based consultant.

A Napa Valley ordinance limiting growth has scuttled some deals there, he said, adding, "Unless there's the possibility of expansion, it scares away the big corporate buyers."

The pace of consolidation is picking up, particularly in California and Oregon, wine people say. In New York state, none of the roughly 100 wineries is known to be for sale, although some vineyards and some wine-making operations are. Some industry executives say several New York wine makers are shopping for wineries in California.

In a time of declining sales, strong wineries are growing largely at the expense of weaker ones. Wine makers shopping for small wineries say some sellers are urgently seeking buyers.

As consumption declined across the United States, small premium

TV: Shakeout in Europe Will Favor the Deep-Pocketed

(Continued from page 1)

regulatory and financial problems. Sweden, with three pay-per-view movie channels, may be the next in line for consolidation.

Despite the risks, however, the promise of riches has continued to attract new money from global media companies like Bertelsmann AG, based in Germany; Hachette SA, based in France; Fininvest, based in Italy; and Carlton Communications PLC of Britain.

Cash-rich outsiders looking for diversification have also moved into the market. These companies include the French water utilities Lyonnaise des Eaux and Compagnie Générale des Eaux, the U.S. "Baby Bell" regional telephone companies, the construction giant Bouygues SA, the cosmetics firm L'Oréal SA, the airline and record company Virgin Music Group, and a variety of financial institutions.

Increasingly they are taking varying stakes in a range of television activities, forming a web of shareholder partnerships across Europe. So far, competition has developed more among the channels themselves and individual shareholders rather than among ownership blocks, which are becoming

fluid combinations of the same cast of characters.

In part they have been attracted by the success by the industry leaders like the pay-TV group Canal Plus of France, which reported net profit of 910 million francs (\$152 million) in 1990 and has begun to expand abroad, with a German-language offshoot and affiliates in Spain and Belgium. TFI, the privatized French national channel with both terrestrial and satellite distribution, doubled revenues in the two years after its 1987 sale to a Bouygues-led group, and posted strong profit growth.

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion has grown impressively with its network of national and multinational channels around Europe, including the RTL network. RTL Plus of Germany, which it controls in a joint venture with Bertelsmann, made 40 million Deutsche marks (\$23 million) last year and has come close to replacing the public networks at the top of domestic industry tables.

But the big investors are also lured by evidence that the business has come nowhere near to maturity. Industry revenues are conservatively forecast to double to about

\$40 billion in Western Europe by the end of the decade.

According to figures compiled by Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc., the potential for growth in television advertising revenues in Europe is enormous. On a per-household basis, four times as much is spent in the United States on television advertising as in Europe. Last year, West European ad revenues amounted to \$12.6 billion.

Ultimately, if the broadcasters can offer advertisers more efficient access to a wider audience than can be had through overland channels, ad revenues will soar, said Ray Duke, sales director for New Media Sales, which sells commercial slots for Super Channel, FT Television and Cable News Network.

"More and more companies are creating pan-European advertising budgets than 10 years ago," he said. Moreover, 80 percent of homes have not even been reached by satellite and cable technology, and the proportion is much higher in such crucial markets as Britain and France. Analysts have hardly even begun to estimate the potential of East European markets.

As a result of that potential, the industry still looks like a pot of gold to many.

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FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
33, Boulevard Prince Henri
L-1724 Luxembourg

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organisée under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 33, Boulevard Prince Henri, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on June 25, 1991, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1991.
4. Discharge of the Board of Directors and the Auditor.
5. Election of six (6) Directors, specifically: the re-election of Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, Charles T. M. Collis, Charles A. Fraser, Jean Hamillius and H.F. van den Hoven, being all of the present Directors other than Harry G. A. Seggerman, who by reason of retirement is not standing for re-election, and the election of Mr. Barry R. J. Bateman, subject to approval by the Institut Monétaire Luxembourgeois and to have effect after such approval.
6. Election of the Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg.
7. Declaration of a cash dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended February 28, 1991, and authorisation of the Board of Directors to declare further dividends in respect of fiscal year 1991 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with no minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present. Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares, each share is entitled to one vote. A Shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: May 22, 1991

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Fidelity Investments

FREE INFORMATION

FROM INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR XXI

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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CMB PACKAGING

LIFE IN SHAPES

In a world of advanced technology and design, the specific talents of CMB Packaging can really stand out. Enriched with its European diversity and skills, this Group reaches the top rank within the food sector and plays a key role in numerous other business areas of packaging such as: health & beauty, aerosols, beverage cans, plastics and industrial products.

Thanks to its people, teams and partners, we have at our disposal the many products, systems, shapes and colours necessary to life.

CMB Packaging people share one common goal: to set the place as the best packaging professionals in Europe and throughout the world.

CMB Packaging in brief: Leader in Europe with a turnover of 24.4 billion FRF, 34,000 employees and 160 factories in 35 countries.

Hoechst

Hoechst is one of the leading chemical companies in the world. In 1990 sales of the Hoechst Group amounted to DM45 billion; 75% of Group sales were achieved abroad. Profit after taxes reached DM1.7 billion. The return on equity after taxes was 13.4%. Capital expenditure of the Hoechst Group on tangible fixed assets rose to DM3.4 billion. Expenditure on research exceeded DM2.7 billion. About half of research expenditure is allocated to the development of new drugs. Some 15,000 people work in our research laboratories. Hoechst has around 180,000 employees worldwide.

INDUSTRIVÄRDEN

Industrivärden is an industrial holding company with a listed stock portfolio worth nearly SEK 9,000M. The Group includes industrial operations (PLM and Dacke) as well as trading operations (Indutrade) with a combined turnover of SEK 8,000M, and also real estate held for investment purposes (Fundament) with an estimated market value of SEK 1,600M at the 90/91 turn of year.

The Group's earnings after financial items but before profit on sales of stocks and CPN interest amounted to SEK 528M (382).

CAP GEMINI SOGETI

EXPERTISE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CAP GEMINI SOGETI, an independent and public group with about 19,000 employees, is one of the leading computer professional services companies in the world and the largest in Europe. In 1990, CAP GEMINI SOGETI realized consolidated revenues of F.F.9.17 billion (+ 30%) distributed among the United States (CGA) and Europe. Net profitability after taxes reached F.F.623 million (+ 17%), which represents 6.8% of revenue. The company is registered on the Monthly Settlement Market of the Paris Stock Exchange and its leadership is acknowledged in all advanced software technologies.

Moulinex

1990 FACTS AND FIGURES

- Consolidated turnover: 5,964 million French francs (+16.35%) net consolidated result: 160 million French francs.
- Acquisition of a majority shareholding in the Mexican company, Vistor, which reinforces the company's position on the North American continent.
- Construction of the Group's European Research Centre.
- Negotiations leading to the acquisition of Krups on 7th January 1991.

1991 OBJECTIVES

Following a rapid external growth phase (the acquisitions of Swan and Gims in 1989, of the majority shareholding of Vistor in 1990, and of Krups in 1991), the Group's 1991 priorities are the international development of the Moulinex and Krups brands, the organization of the new group and an overall improvement in profitability.

SCA

The most significant event in 1990 was the acquisition of Reedpack, which gave SCA a strong position as the leading European company in transport packagings. SCA also gained access to technology for newsprint based on recycled fiber and became Europe's second largest waste paper merchant. The proportion of consumer-oriented and converted products increased to two thirds of sales.

Earnings after financial net was SEK M 2,127. Earnings per share amounted to SEK 7.26.

VEBA

VEBA's activities are spread among the electricity, chemicals, oil and trading/transportation/services market. In 1990, the Group again achieved good results. Net income after minority interests reached DM1,209 million. All business areas contributed to an 11% growth in sales up to DM55 billion. VEBA is planning to invest DM30 billion worldwide up to 1995, about 26% of which will be placed in the Länder of East Germany.

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Taipei Investigates Market 'Casino'

TAIPEI — Taiwan is cracking down on a vast gambling scheme based on the stock market, in which the amounts of money that change hands may rival those on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, officials said on Monday.

The Securities and Exchange Commission said it had asked the Bureau of Investigation to investigate the scheme, in which wealthy speculators avoid stock transaction taxes they would face in the legal market.

In the scheme, speculators make telephone calls to place huge sums of money with illegal brokerage houses, betting on the direction of the legal market's stock index or individual share prices.

Shares do not change hands. If the speculator bets correctly, the broker returns his money along with the profit.

"We need this crackdown because the underground market is affecting our exchange, draining funds from it and causing instability in some of the shares," said an SEC spokesman, Lin Chung-jung. Joe Chien, an analyst at Evergreen Securities, estimated that monetary volume in underground "trading" was as high as 80 percent of the 40 to 90 billion Taiwan dollars (\$1.5 billion to \$3 billion) traded daily on the stock exchange. The Commercial Times, an economic newspaper, reported that underground volume had exceeded 200 billion dollars a day.

Securities analysts say some major speculators, known as "Big Hands," make forays into the legal market to manipulate prices and ensure themselves profits in the parallel betting scheme.

Authorities have intensified operations against financial crime since the volatile stock market plunged last year.

In March, a court sentenced the founder of Taiwan's biggest underground bank to seven years in prison and convicted 57 other officials of the bank, which had illegally taken \$3.6 billion in deposits. Last week, one of the stock market's biggest investors was indicted on charges of tax evasion.

Taiwan Opens Liquor Tap

TAIPEI — Taiwan is opening its markets wider to foreign beer, wine and liquor by allowing dozens of countries to sell direct to private importers, the Board of Foreign Trade said on Monday.

"Relaxing import restrictions will help us balance our trade with other countries," a board spokesman said. Taiwan runs a big surplus in its foreign trade, notably with the United States. That bilateral surplus was \$9.1 billion last year.

The change means 53 countries will be able to sell to importers instead of having to go through the Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau. Trade analysts say the bureau has kept prices for imported alcohol artificially high to protect local brands.

Previously, only 24 countries could sell beer and wine direct to Taiwan, while 13 — the United States and the members of the European Community — could sell liquor.

Under strong pressure from the United States and other major trading partners, Taiwan began liberalizing imports of wine and beer in the mid-1980s and liquor in April this year.

Liquor exporters that will benefit from this week's change include Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Iceland and Canada, the wine board spokesman said.

China's Industrial Output Rose 13% Although Real Profits Showed Drop To Want

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China's industrial output rose an annual 13.3 percent in the first five months of 1991, but low economic efficiency sent real profits tumbling, the State Statistical Bureau said Monday.

Sagging efficiency, the spread of dangerous triangular debt arrangements and bloated stockpiles of goods caused a 34 percent drop in real profits between January and April from the same period a year earlier, said the bureau, which was quoted by the Economic Daily.

Rural industries, which are a small but increasingly important part of the economy, logged the fastest growth with a 31.6 percent rise in production between January and May, according to statistics published in the China Daily.

Collective enterprises, a transitional sector sitting between privately owned and state-run industries, also fared well, posting a 19 percent rise in output. The output of China's huge state industries rose only 9.2 percent from 1990.

But the bureau said that both overall profits and state tax revenues were falling because of economic inefficiency.

"Real profits fell by 33.8 percent compared with last year," the Economic Daily quoted the bureau as saying.

Reform-minded Chinese economists have warned against relying on industrial production figures as the standard of success.

Manila Bank Seeks Stock Market Listing

MANILA — Far East Bank & Trust Co., the Philippines' third-largest commercial bank, is to be listed on the country's two stock exchanges, the bank said Monday.

The timing and amount of shares to be publicly traded are still undetermined pending the approval of the central bank and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the bank said.

Far East Bank's total assets are worth 7.2 billion pesos (\$262 million). It has a net loan portfolio of 21.7 billion pesos.

The bank has about 400 mainly institutional stockholders, including Chemical Bank of New York and Mitsui Taiyo-Kobe Bank of Tokyo.

Barclays would soon submit its application to open an office in Hanoi, a member of its delegation said.

Five French banks, a British bank and a Thai bank have representative offices in Vietnam.

Claire Barnes, research director of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the bank's investment banking subsidiary, said Mr. Haviland made the statement at a seminar on commercial banking practices.

Christopher Haviland, London-based regional director for Asia and Australia, told a banking seminar here

Saudis Said To Want Nippon Oil

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Saudi Arabia is seeking to buy 50 percent of Nippon Oil Co., the biggest distributor of petroleum products in Japan, a Japanese newspaper reported Monday.

The company has a current stock market value of 1.32 trillion yen (\$9.4 billion).

A spokesman for Nippon Oil, however, denied the report, which appeared in the mass circulation Yomiuri Shimbun. "There is no such proposal. We are not aware of it," he said.

The report quoted unidentified oil industry sources as saying that a member of the Saudi royal family approached the company about the proposal and was told that the acquisition of the stake could cost as much as \$4.5 billion.

Nippon Oil recently launched a study on establishing a joint refining project with the Saudi government, which has been seeking a stake in Japan's oil distribution and refining sector.

Nippon Oil's biggest shareholders are eight banks and an insurance company, which together hold 25 percent of the shares.

The Saudi government already has a 10 percent stake in Arabian Oil Co., Japan's biggest oil producer.

Mitsubishi Group To Meet Daimler

TOKYO — Top officials of Daimler-Benz AG and the Mitsubishi group will meet in October in Europe to discuss broad cooperation, the trading house Mitsubishi Corp. said Monday.

Japan's Kyodo News Agency reported that the meeting would be held in Germany, but a Mitsubishi spokesman said he could not confirm it, for security reasons.

Other leading members of the Mitsubishi group are Mitsubishi Motors, Mitsubishi Electric and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	1990	1991	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3621.19	3637.77	-0.46
Singapore	Straits Times	1529.82	1550.18	-1.33
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	24598.38	25035.11	-1.74
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	618.54	620.40	-0.30
Bangkok	SET	821.60	820.70	+0.11
Seoul	Composite Stock	606.55	605.80	+0.16
Taipei	Weighted Price	5852.83	5914.21	-1.04
Manila	Composite	1148.54	1157.52	-0.95
Jakarta	Stock Index	391.93	395.93	-1.01
New Zealand	Bairdley	1448.86	1444.00	+0.32
Bombay	National Index	Closed	620.01	-

Flooding in Bombay Shuts Stock Exchange

BOMBAY — The Bombay Stock Exchange halted trading Monday after heavy monsoon rains paralyzed the city, but some brokers said the exchange might have been forced to close anyway because of a boycott by brokers.

Bus and rail commuter services and telecommunications were badly affected by the worst June rains in recorded history. Only a few brokers living nearby in South Bombay managed to struggle in.

"We have closed the market, because trading by a handful of brokers could lead to lopsided effects," the exchange's president, Hemendra Kothari, said.

Suzil Kothari, a broker, said, however, that there were rumors that five brokers penalized last week for defaulting on margin calls had planned to lead a protest to force a halt to trade. The five brokers are trying to persuade others to boycott trading, he said.

He said one broker had been suspended for a month, one had been fined 50,000 rupees (about \$2,400) and the others had drawn lesser penalties.

"They might still try and force a closure tomorrow when the market reopens," he said.

Hemendra Kothari declined to comment on the possibility of a protest. He said the market would open Tuesday unless "unforeseen circumstances" prevented it.

"I am talking about the whims of the weather gods," he said.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 10, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset values quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds based on issue price.

The market's indicative frequency of quotations supplied: d-daily; w-weekly; m-monthly; y-yearly; 1-twice weekly; 1-monthly

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 10, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are reported by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds based on issue price. The market values indicate frequency of quotations weekly (W), bi-monthly (B), quarterly (Q), semi-annually (S), annually (A), or monthly (M).

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SPORTS

For Joyner-Kersey, Asthma May Now Be the Toughest Foe

By Michael Janofsky

NEW YORK — Could it be that the best of Jackie Joyner-Kersey is now recalled from memory? She has been regarded as the finest woman athlete of the United States for so long that merely suggesting the possibility might well be considered folly. Nowhere in the world looms another woman capable of matching her scores in the grueling heptathlon, the throne room of her remarkable career since 1986.

In that time, she has extended the heptathlon world record four times, shared a world long-jump record once and earned recognition as few other U.S. track and field athletes have: as a role model for young people through success, charitable works and commercial endorsements.

Yet the vagaries of life have not left her safe from intrusion, and one can only wonder if frequent bouts with asthma, now worsening, and her age, now 29, are expediting the pace that leads all athletes to their inevitable competitive conclusion. For the moment, the evidence is suggestive but incomplete, although more might emerge this week at the U.S. track and field championships in New York. The meet opens on Wednesday.

Joyner-Kersey intends to compete in the heptathlon and long jump, and if confidence alone could propel her to another record in either, the achievement would be assured. After a 1990 season in which her coach and husband, Bob Kersey, had to coax and prod her, she has returned this spring with a renewed vigor and enthusiasm even if periodically bothered by soreness in her hamstring and groin muscles.

In spirit, she is mindful of the indomitable force she once was, the athlete who stretched the heptathlon world record to 7,148 points at the 1986 Goodwill Games in Moscow, to 7,158 a month later at the U.S. Olympic Festival in Houston, to 7,215 at the Olympic trials in 1988, to the current mark, 7,291, to win the Olympic gold medal in Seoul, where she also won the long-jump competition.

But there the progression ended, leaving not so much as a hint of better to come. In 1989, she left heptathlons and the long jump to concentrate on hurdles events, earning a No. 3 ranking at 400 meters and No. 8 at 100 in the United States. Last summer, she shifted her focus again, finishing the year ranked first in the world in the heptathlon, first in the United States and seventh in the world in

the long jump and fourth in the United States in the 100-meter hurdles.

In no event, though, was she especially imposing. With her mind stretched sideways, toward ever more activities off the track, and forward to the world championships and the Olympics in Barcelona next summer, her best mark was the 6,783 points she scored to win the heptathlon at the Goodwill Games in Seattle. Her year's best efforts in the long jump, 23 feet 4 1/2 inches (7.11 meters), and hurdles, 12.79 seconds, were ordinary.

To whatever degree Joyner-Kersey was distracted or disinterested last season, the condition was compounded by recurring asthma attacks. She has suffered from them for 10 years. Initially, she thought they were brought on only by exercise. In discussions with various doctors, she has since learned their onset can be triggered by stress and change in environment, which are unavoidable in keeping her various outside commitments.

"You get worse each year," Kersey told her, as she tried to remember if the asthma had shown a pattern. She knew. But she loves her other activities as much as track and field and covers at the thought she might have to curtail them because of something so simple as asthma.

admission continued: "You know, Jackie, you were not at home 284 nights in 1990." He turned to a reporter: "When she slows down, it doesn't affect her as much. In one 10-day period last year, she was in California, Phoenix, St. Louis, New York and Los Angeles. And this year, pollen levels are up everywhere."

The attacks are sometimes exacerbated by her allergies, and pollen is only one of them. Cut grass bothers her. So does dust, seafood, peanuts, almonds, peaches, plums, other pitted fruits, and apples.

"I eat the fruit, anyway," she said, laughing. She likes to think that if she ignores the problem, it will go away. In fact, it is getting worse. An asthma attack in November led to pneumonia. In March, she was hospitalized twice, and the second time it was scary. She had been downstairs in her home when the attack occurred. Kersey was upstairs. She called for him, and he did not hear her at first. She grew anxious and frightened, which only made things worse.

Finally, Kersey and Jackie's brother, Al Joyner, who was also in the house, drove her to the hospital. She would not go in. Kersey and Joyner carried her in. "I start wheezing, and I can only walk a certain distance," she said. "I can't get enough air. My head starts hurting, and

I'm trying to pull in oxygen from every place I can. Like last night, 3 A.M. I started coughing and wheezing in bed. My heart rate accelerated. I always have to tell myself not to panic. If I panic, it takes over me, and I'm ready to black out. I have to remember to stay relaxed."

Were she not an athlete, the attacks could be more easily arrested. But she can't take some of the drugs doctors recommend for asthma, like prednisone, because they are banned for competition as stimulants.

In fairness, Joyner-Kersey's performances in heptathlons since the Olympics have been affected, too, by the lack of women who can push her. The most recent challenger was Larisa Nikitina of the Soviet Union, the only other woman to break 7,000 points, which she reached in 1989.

None of the others in the world's top 10 last year has cracked 6,700, and the disparity between them and Joyner-Kersey could continue through this year.

Kersey has been encouraged by her attitude, which reminds him of the days she would pick a number, chase it down and cry for joy on the victory stand. It's only the things he can't control that worry him. And make everyone else wonder.

In Mismatch, Angels' Finley Wins 10th

The Associated Press

Major league pitchers, being human beings rather than machines, have an impossible task staying equally focused for each of 35 or so starts during a season.

For Chuck Finley, Sunday seemed the right day to merely phone one in.

After all, the Angels' left-hander went into the game against Detroit with a 43-20 record since the start of the 1989 season. He was pitching against Dan Gakeler, a 27-year-old right-hander making his major league debut.

It turned out to be the mismatch the script would suggest. In Anaheim, California, Finley led California to a 7-3 victory, ending a streak of six straight victories for the Tigers against the Angels.

"I just try to take care of my end," Finley said. "I did suffer from lack of concentration at times, and it added to my pitch count."

Finley gave up one run and struck out nine in 6 1/2 innings, becoming the American League's first 10-game winner.

He joined Atlanta's Tom Glavine as the majors' only 10-game winners. He has 83 strikeouts, second in the league to Roger Clemens's 88.

"He was pitching from behind," said the Angels' manager, Doug Rader. "He was fighting himself. Chuck really had to work for it. He showed how good he is, still working on a shutout as long as he is."

Finley lost his shutout bid on a leadoff homer in the sixth by Tony Phillips, his sixth of the season. By that time, Finley had a 5-0 lead.

The Angels loaded the bases with no outs in the second, but managed only one run, on an infield grounder by Dick Schofield.

In the fourth, Lance Parrish and Jack Howell led off with singles, Donnie Hill singled to drive in a run, Max Venable bunted for a hit to lead

the bases, and Schofield's two-run single made it 4-0.

Athletics' Red Sox 6: Bob Welch pitched a five-hitter and Harold Baines drove in three runs with a double and a homer as Oakland sent the visiting Red Sox to their 11th loss in 15 games.

Vance Law had two doubles and two RBIs and Mark McGwire added a solo home run as Oakland won after losing the first two games of the three-game series.

Mariners 6, Brewers 1: Brian Holman pitched a five-hitter in the Kingdome as Seattle sent the Brewers to their seventh straight loss.

Harold Reynolds' three-run homer broke a 1-0 tie in the seventh and allowed Holman to beat Jaime Navarro, who had taken a 1-0 lead and a four-hitter into the inning.

Blue Jays 3, Orioles 2: Todd Stottlemyre held Baltimore to three hits in seven innings as visiting Toronto gained a split of the four-game series.

Stottlemyre won for the first time since May 13, striking out four and walking three. Tom Henke got the final out of the five-hitter for his eighth save, getting Dwight Evans on a pop-up with runners on first and second.

Jeff Ballard gave up seven hits and all three runs in six-plus innings. The Orioles lost for the fifth time in seven games.

■ **A's Retire Hunter's No. 27**

Hall of Famer Jim (Catfish) Hunter, the ace of the Oakland Athletics' championship teams of the early 1970s, has seen plenty of accolades and tributes come his way. The Associated Press reported from Oakland, California.

But he could find few that compared to his distinction of being the first player ever to have his number retired by the A's.

Hunter, 45, was honored with a pregame ceremony on Sunday involving several teammates from the A's championship teams from 1972-74. The tribute culminated with the unveiling of a yellow jersey trimmed in green and white with Hunter's number, 27, emblazoned on the left-field fence at the Oakland Coliseum.

"It's just a great honor," said Hunter, who was overcome with emotion several times and wiped away tears during his acceptance speech. "Thanks."

Hunter came with the A's to Oakland for the 1968 season and stayed until he signed a free-agent contract with the New York Yankees on Dec. 31, 1974.

Hunter, the A's career leader with 131 victories, won at least 20 games from 1971-74, and was the 1974 Cy Young Award winner. He was a member of the AL All-Star team from 1972-74.

Hunter pitched the A's first game after moving to Oakland, and threw the first no-hitter and perfect game in A's history, beating the Minnesota Twins, 4-0, on May 8, 1968.

"The teams of 1972-74 seasons that brought us championships were augmented by one of the greatest pitchers the game has ever known," said Monty Moore, the A's play-by-play voice in the 1970s. "And that was Catfish Hunter."

He was surrounded by a dozen former teammates, including Reggie Jackson, Joe Rudi and Vida Blue, along with Dick Williams, the former A's manager.

When it came Hunter's turn to address the crowd, he struggled to find the words.

"When we came to Oakland in 1968, there weren't that many people in the stands, but the fans we had were great ones," Hunter said.

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"When we came to Oakland in 1968, there weren't that many people in the stands, but the fans we had were great ones," Hunter said.



Chicago's Ced Landrum found himself among Wrigley Field's ivy. He caught the fly to center off Stan Javier, but the Dodgers won.

Grand Slam Strike 3: Agassi Full of Doubt

Reuters

PARIS — Andre Agassi was supposed to be the leader of a new and impressive generation of American tennis players.

But, instead, his third loss in as many Grand Slam finals has left him riddled with self-doubt.

"Who knows how many shots you have at a Grand Slam," Agassi, 21, said Agassi after watching another of his generation, Jim Courier, 20, receive the French Open trophy on Sunday.

"As far as my career is concerned, this is the most disappointing moment of my life," Agassi added, close to tears.

Agassi had played superbly throughout the tournament, knocking out Boris Becker in the semifinals to reach the final for the second year in a row.

But as in Paris last year and the U.S. Open in September, he fell at the last hurdle, playing an error-ridden game to lose to Courier in five sets.

The ninth-seeded Courier, who also nudged Agassi out of fourth place in the world rankings with his victory, was like Andre's Gomez last year and Pete Sampras at the

U.S. Open, playing his first Grand Slam final.

But the irony of the French Open in recent years is that its surprise winners have then faded, throwing a cloud of doubt over the value of the clay-court tournament as a reflection of the state of world tennis.

Michael Chang, another of Agassi's American contemporaries, won the 1989 French title in his first Grand Slam final.

Although he has reached the quarterfinals twice since and helped the American squad to win the Davis Cup last year, Chang has won only one title, the Canadian Open, in 1990.

Gomez's star faded faster. After beating Agassi in four sets at the French Open, the Ecuadorian slumped so badly that he decided not to defend his title.

In the 1980s, players such as Bjorn Borg, Ivan Lendl and Mats Wilander were crowned French Open champions, reflecting their achievements elsewhere.

Faster balls and, this year, harder courts have changed the nature of the tournament, the only Grand Slam event played on clay.

SIDELINES

As Alps Near, LeMond Quits Giro

MILAN (AP) — Greg LeMond, three-time winner of the Tour de France, said Monday that he pulled out of a tougher-than-expected Giro d'Italia cycling race so as not to jeopardize his chances in the Tour de France next month.

"The Giro has become as tough as the French Tour and you can't do well in both races in the same season," LeMond said here as he left for Belgium, where he plans to rest for a few days. LeMond retired before three straight mountainous stages in the Alps. He lagged 51st in the overall standings.

In Monday's 15th stage, Franco Chioccioli broke away 52 kilometers from the finish line, winning the stage in the Alpine resort of Aprica to strengthen his overall lead.

Tapie Plans a Soccer League in U.S.

MARSEILLE (AFP) — Bernard Tapie, owner of Olympique Marseille, the European Club Champions Cup finalist, hopes to head a breakthrough in soccer in the United States, with top European clubs sponsoring U.S. clubs.

Tapie met the general manager of Juventus of Turin, Luca di Montezemolo, on Monday to discuss plans for the league, which would begin in 1993. "The details — whether we loan players out to teams carrying our names, act as sponsors or set up joint ventures — have yet to be worked out," Tapie said. "But the project has gone beyond the idea stage." Milan and Barcelona have also been asked to join.

Let by the goalkeeping of Tony Meola, the U.S. national team played Juventus to a 0-0 draw Sunday in New Haven, Connecticut. (AP)

For the Record

Two-time former heavyweight boxing champion Floyd Patterson and Sonny Liston, the man who dethroned him, were inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame in Canastota, New York, on Sunday along with 20 other past champions. (AP)

Meadow Star, ridden by Belmont Stakes winner Jerry Bailey, defeated Lite Light in a photo finish Sunday to win the Mother Goose Stakes and the battle between the nation's top two 3-year-old fillies. (UPI)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Toronto	31	26	.544	—
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Boston	26	31	.456	1 1/2
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Detroit	22	41	.348	3
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New York	23	41	.360	3 1/2
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Minnesota	21	39	.347	4
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Cleveland	21	39	.347	4
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Baltimore	21	39	.347	4
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West Division				
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Oakland	34	22	.607	—
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California	27	29	.482	1 1/2
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Minnesota	31	25	.554	—
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Seattle	30	26	.538	1/2
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Texas	24	32	.432	3 1/2
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Chicago	24	32	.432	3 1/2
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Kansas City	24	32	.432	3 1/2
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NATIONAL LEAGUE				
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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Pittsburgh	34	19	.642	—
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San Diego	27	26	.509	1 1/2
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Los Angeles	26	27	.490	1 1/2
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San Francisco	26	27	.490	1 1/2
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Philadelphia	26	27	.490	1 1/2
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Montreal	26	27	.490	1 1/2
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West Division				
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Los Angeles	32	22	.592	—
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Atlanta	27	26	.509	1 1/2
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San Diego	26	27	.490	1 1/2
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Cincinnati	27	26	.509	1 1/2
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San Francisco	26	27	.490	1 1/2
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St. Louis	26	27	.490	1 1/2
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Monday's Line Scores				
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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Cleveland	6	0	1.000	—
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Minnesota	1	0	.500	—
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St. Louis	1	0	.500	—
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Chicago	1	0	.500	—
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Philadelphia	1	0	.500	—
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Montreal	1	0	.500	—
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West Division				
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Baseball

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West Division				
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ART BUCHWALD

Return of the Old Nixon

WASHINGTON — Back in the days when the Watergate scandal was really fun, someone discovered that there were two Richard Nixons — the old Nixon and the new one.

The old Nixon was a terrible roger who resorted to every dirty trick in the book to protect his administration.

The new Nixon was a Washington original. Mr. Nice Guy. He was honest, kind, noble and a credit to his political party.



When the old Nixon was given the boot, the new Nixon, who Buchwald had done nothing, was also thrown out on his knees onto Pennsylvania Avenue.

What happened after that is interesting. The new Nixon decided to make up for the old Nixon. He went to China and Russia, wrote best-selling books, appeared at friendly fund-raisers and everyone forgot the trouble in the White House. He became so popular that he was even interviewed by Barbara Walters.

While this was going on, the old Nixon hid out in a cave eating cat-soup and bitterly digesting Herblock cartoons.

Kuwait Seeks Aid On Stolen Art

PARIS — Kuwait has asked the UNESCO to help prevent the sale of valuable pieces of art stolen during Iraq's eight-month occupation of the Gulf emirate. UNESCO said on Monday that it would supply the international police organization Interpol with details of tens of thousands of items stolen from the Kuwait National Museum as well as from other Kuwaiti collections.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization said witnesses had seen the museum being cleared out six weeks after Baghdad's troops invaded Kuwait. It said terracotta figures, pottery, bronzes, and rare books were among items stolen.

Then last week, under a court order, the government released a battery of Nixon tapes from the White House days. They showed the worst side of the old Nixon — a vindictive and bitter person, and a man willing to destroy anyone in order to save his own skin.

As soon as the contents of the tapes were published, the new Nixon went to the old Nixon's \$4 million bunker in New Jersey and cried, "How could you do this to me?"

The old Nixon shrugged, "I tried to stop them from releasing the tapes, but they wouldn't listen. It's not my fault that they got out."

"I want to know why you made the tapes in the first place?" the new Nixon asked.

"What could I do? Bebe Rebozo gave me a Sony for Christmas. If I had known that the stuff would ever be played in public, I'd have put some Frank Sinatra music in it."

"You always thought of yourself — never of me," the new Nixon charged.

"I was on a roll until the tapes came out. People regarded me as a great statesman, a phoenix risen from the ashes. Now everyone thinks that I am the cheap, petty, scheming, rotten fellow they always thought YOU were."

The old Nixon seemed agitated. "I didn't do anything. It was the left-wing, Commie media that took my voice and made me into a heavy."

The new Nixon scoffed, "Are you going to tell me once again that you weren't involved in the Watergate cover-up?"

The old Nixon said, "They were my guys and someone blew it. The commander in chief does what has to be done when it comes to torching the other political party. This incident will blow over. Everything bad that happens to me always does."

"So now what do I do?" the new Nixon asked.

"The old Nixon replied, 'That's not my problem. 60 Minutes wants me on this week.'"

"Why you?" the new Nixon wanted to know.

"An old Nixon is much more fascinating to the public than a new one."

Kevin Costner: Dances With Robin Hood

By Maureen Dowd

New Orleans — Kevin

Costner is in a bad mood. He does not want to be trivialized. He does not want to be analyzed. He does not want to be criticized. He does not want to be "utilized," as he puts it, much less "titled."

He stalks down a street on the cusp of the French Quarter, wearing jeans and a bright green shirt, his hair slicked back and his scorching blue eyes shaded behind dark sunglasses, and he is annoyed when a group of middle-aged women hesitantly beg him to pose for a photograph while he waits at a red light.

"O.K.," he says, glowering at them, "but can't you see I'm being interviewed?"

The highly anticipated \$40 million to \$50 million "Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves," opens this week in the United States. Costner seems nervous about how "Raiders of the Lost Sherwood Forest," as some of the stars are calling the movie, will be received.

He is still adjusting to superstardom, to the blessings and burdens that come with inheriting both Paul Newman's mantle as Hollywood's "bad hunk" and Orson Welles's mantle as a quirky acting-directing prodigy. "Orson Welles with no belly," Pauline Kael, the New Yorker movie critic, wrote sarcastically in a scathing review of "Dances With Wolves" that contains the now famous line, "Costner has feathers in his hair and feathers in his head."

Despite what Kael wrote about Costner's "New Age Gary Cooper" act and his "bland megalomania," the public embraced his innocent daydream of the West, just as they had embraced his innocent daydream about baseball, "Field of Dreams." "Dances With Wolves" received seven Academy Awards and vaulted Costner into Hollywood heaven.

Others may still be debating whether he is a lucky naïf or a brilliant visionary, but Costner, 36, feels at home at the top. "I want to operate in the highest circle," he says.

He has, however, been taken aback by the intensity of his stardom. "I have tried not to get caught off guard and to be kind of

prudent in anticipating the stuff to try to understand the good and the bad and the success," he says. "I've tried to monitor my life that way, not just in terms of Hollywood, for a long time. But 'Dances' did catch me by surprise. The leap, the kind of quantum leap that occurred with the public. Things have changed, and changed for me in ways that were difficult to anticipate. Personally, I don't know if people think I suddenly can think now, or I'm smarter than I ever was. And you're more vulnerable."

Almost every question evokes a prickly response from the onetime publicist's son. He feels defensive about several things at the moment: his strange, now-you-see-it-now-you-don't English accent in



Kevin Costner: Hollywood hunk stops off in Sherwood Forest.

"Robin Hood"; his penchant for "politically correct" scripts with an anti-white male twist.

Criticism that he has lost the roughish gleam exhibited in early interviews and in early films such as "Silverado" and "No Way Out," in favor of a tiresome, tinseltown earnestness and smugness. Controversy over the dubious conspiracy theory of former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, whom he plays in the Oliver Stone movie "JFK," now being filmed here.

Like other movie stars who capture the public's attention through their looks, Costner is both pious and tetchy about his image as sex symbol and stresses that he prefers

riding horses to kissing leading ladies. "Oh, God, the horses are always fun; the fights are fun," he says of "Robin Hood."

At the moment, what is bothering Costner most on this score is a nude swimming scene that the "Robin Hood" producers have played up in the film's trailer. The scene shows Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio, who portrays Maid Marian, experiencing a flash of desire as she watches Costner swim in a pond below.

"There was a reason for that scene that's not there anymore, so it seems maybe gratuitous or seems like all this is an opportunity to titillate — what is the word, titillate?" he says. "But it's not. The whole point of that scene was when she sees him, he has tremendous scars on his back from prison; and out of that she begins to change."

Costner puts another interesting spin on the movie, that he's been disfigured a little bit, violated that way. So the device of swimming was a device to see that. This wasn't something that I invented and thought, 'Oh, boy, that works.' When I see the horses, I think, 'Oh, boy!'

But Costner has bigger problems with this movie. There is, for starters, his accent.

The star says that the director, his friend Kevin Reynolds, who gave Costner a start in the 1985 movie "Fandango," and the producer James Robinson were wary about his trying a British accent.

He started with an accent coach, but he said before he felt he had perfected the accent, the coach was gone and he was left to his own devices.

Despite the standards set for speaking in tongues by Meryl Streep, there is still a school in Hollywood that believes that some popular stars are better off not trying accents. The makers of "Robin Hood" may be assumed to be in this school, since the trailer for the two-and-a-half-hour movie, and almost the entire second half of the film, find Costner bounding about "buckling swash," as his co-star Alan Rickman puts it, with flaming bow and arrow and flashing sword, but little dialogue.

There is also bound to be much comment about the awkward ad-

PEOPLE

Bruce Springsteen Weds Former E Street Singer

Bruce Springsteen married the singer Patti Scialfa in a ceremony at their home in Beverly Hills, California, over the weekend. They have a son, Evan James, who will be a year old on July 25. Springsteen, 41, was previously married to the actress Julianne Phillips, but they were divorced in 1989 after almost four years. Scialfa, 37, was a singer in Springsteen's E Street Band. ... Green Robbins wants to end her nearly 28-year marriage to the author Harold Robbins. Her attorney, who described Mrs. Robbins as in her 40s, said she filed divorce papers in Los Angeles after a May 31 article in the Los Angeles Times that said Robbins, 75, was seen at the Robbins' Palm Springs home with a younger woman.

Patti Davis, the daughter of former president Ronald Reagan, said she was afraid to vote against her father in 1984 but was "bored" when he was re-elected. Davis, 38, who was portrayed as the Reagan family embarrassment in former first lady Nancy Reagan's memoir "My Turn," told Vanity Fair her own upcoming book will tell the real story, particularly about life with her mother.

David Wagoner, who lists novelist and magician among his occupations, has won the Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize. At \$25,000, it is the largest poetry award in America. It was established in 1986 by Ruth Lilly, a philanthropist and a niece of ENL, the pharmaceuticals millionaire. Wagoner, 65, teaches English at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has written 10 novels and 14 collections of poetry.

Furio Colombo, chairman of Fiat USA but also an author, professor, journalist and television producer, has added another facet to his career as the new Sampaolo Professor of International Journalism at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. Colombo is a columnist for La Stampa, a Turin newspaper; editor of Nuovi Argomenti, the Italian literary magazine he founded with Alberto Moravia, who died last year; the author of 21 books on news organizations, culture and political affairs, and chairman of Gruppo Fabbri, a major Italian publishing company.

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